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Tower Views

by Clearway

A Little Child Shall Lead

A Useful Prayer for Strikes

Is Europe War-Surfeited?

¶ As the Senate labors for speedy action on the $790,000,000 flood relief bill . . . and the Red Cross agencies speed collections on its $2,000,000 emergency drive . . . and the New York State American Legion proposes to raise $50,000 for the flood refugees . . . and numerous other agencies over the length and breadth of the United States swell the total of aid to the destitute flood sufferers . . . a little boy walks into a grocery store in Linden, Tenn., reports the AP. The townspeople are discussing flood relief. The boy listens. He digs a pudgy fist into his pocket and presents two sticky pennies to the collector. "I was going to buy some candy," says he, "but I want to do my part." No comment needed.

¶ Sit-down strikers refuse to comply with the provisions incidental to bringing strike officials and General Motors heads around a conference table. Silence in Washington. John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., openly calls on the Administration to pay its campaign debt to his organization. Washington mildly remarks that public statements are untimely. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors, continues his refusal to deal with the strikers until they leave General Motors property. Crash!

¶ Secretary of Labor Perkins feels that the corporation has "failed in its duty." The President of the United States feels that Mr. Sloan's refusal is a "most unfortunate decision on his part." Is the sit-down strike to be adjusted by a crack-down policy? The feeling persists that Miss Perkins's Scriptural selections sent as an admonition to Mr. Sloan might well be considered by all hands: "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us." Forgiveness frequently succeeds where condemnation alienates.

¶ The Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, meeting in Chicago, advises the United States against becoming committed to the theory that economic causes are alone responsible for war. The speakers deprecate the policy of cutting off trade with belligerents mandatorially, since such a course would give potential aggressors assurance that their intended victims would get no aid from America. They advise a "neutrality" which would permit the United States to discriminate between sinner and sinned against and would allow the President more discretionary powers in determining the elasticity of American neutrality. They want a "neutrality" favoring democracy. The need, however, is not so much to "keep out of war" as it is to "keep war from breaking out." And this means correcting injustices so thoroughly that neutrality and consistency need no longer be strangers.

¶ Further consolidation of the powers of Der Führer is indicated in the report from Berlin of important moves toward unification of the Third Reich contained in three Cabinet decrees just published. Instead of the 17 more democratic regulations now applying in the several states, one order will blanket the whole Reich. Reich officials as well as public corporation executives will swear allegiance, not to the Constitution, but to Der Führer. It constitutes a remarkable display of confidence—of a leader in his powers.

¶ The League Council meeting in Geneva feels that it is making headway through the deadwood of diplomacy by clearing away obstacles to world harmony. It sees signs of a general surfeiting, following months of warlike talk. The conciliatory tone of Germany's reaction to Premier Blum's Lyons speech offering aid in return for co-operation; the more positive attitude of Italy and Germany toward applying nonintervention in Spain; the changed attitude of Arthur Greiser, president of the Danzig Senate, toward the League in asking of Geneva protection for what is left of the Danzig constitution—these are among the evidences the Council sees of a general desire for European appeasement. Even though the League may function with bound hands, it nevertheless will perform a needed task if it succeeds in interpreting for Europe a credo of peace couched in the terms of a common desire.

¶ The Matanuska Valley (Alaska) pioneers are told that their debts are to be reduced by about as much as it would have cost to maintain them on relief. Two years ago each Matanuska colonist was given a 40-acre tract, was loaned $3000 for 20 years, was extended credit at the rehabilitation corporation's store. The whole venture is one of the most picturesque efforts of the New Deal to find security for a people. Perhaps it's progress. But one recalls stories of the settling of the old West. What would have happened if the Government had offered a certain Mr. Meeker, say, the amount it would have cost to maintain him on relief?

The Mother Church Relief Fund

Contributions to the relief fund of The Mother Church, which is available to meet existing emergencies in the flood-stricken areas, should be sent to Edward L. Ripley, treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Those in need of assistance in the flooded areas should get in touch with the local Assistant Committee on Publication or the State Committee on Publication.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

British Labor Moves to Outlaw Left Wing Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 27—The long-expected split in the British Labor Party has materialized with the decision reached at a full meeting of its executive today to disaffiliate its left-wing group known as the "Socialist League" of which Sir Stafford Cripps is leader.

The immediate cause of this break in the Opposition ranks has been the Socialist League's action in joining hands with Communists and other extreme left-wing organizations which the Labor Party has always refused to recognize.

Appeal to Electorate

Sir Stafford, on the other hand, regards the formation of a "Left United Front" as the only way to restore what he regards as the lost political driving power of British Labor. Sir Stafford thus proposes to defy the Labor Party Executive and appeal to the electorate independently with such cries as: "Get Back the Land for the People," "Control the Banks and the Stock Exchange" and "Make the Rich Pay for Social Amenities for the Poor."

Big Boom Claimed

A big increase in the Socialist League membership is claimed to have taken place since the breach with the Labor Party became imminent. The exact dimensions of this increase have not been disclosed but defections from the Socialist League to the Labor party are also expected. Although, however, subscribing members of the Socialist League are shown by the latest available figures to be only 3000 as compared with the 2,300,000 of the Labor party, nevertheless the split is more serious than might appear from these statistics.

Reasons for Split

This is not only because Sir Stafford Cripps, who is a highly successful barrister, is himself one of the most effective of the Opposition speakers. It is also because the Socialist League, by its vigorous championship of the "underdog," makes a successful appeal to a large section of the electorate not reached by the most moderate policy of the Labor party.

The Labor party, however, feels that this is more than made up by the accession of strength among the moderate elements which its leaders, Maj. Clement Attlee and Mr. Ernest Bevin, expect to secure by disembarrassing themselves of extremism.

Sir Stafford Cripps is the son of Lord Parmoor, who was at one time Lord President of the Council and a member of the British Cabinet, and who was long known for his activities in the governing offices of the Church of England. Sir Stafford's mother was a sister of Beatrice Webb, one of the great influences in the British Socialist movement. He himself is one of Britain's outstanding barristers and is relatively wealthy.

Auto Strikers Win Support Of Roosevelt

President 'Regrets' General Motors Shunned Peace Parley

New Laws Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — New federal labor relations machinery began to take shape here today out of the impasse in the General Motors strike situation following the refusal of company officials to participate in peace negotiations under auspices of the Government.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins perfected emergency legislation which would empower her department to subpoena witnesses and documents whenever a strike interfered with interstate commerce. The purpose would be to secure a factual background of information upon which mediation efforts could be pursued.

Roosevelt's Rebuke

Meanwhile, whatever rebuke President Roosevelt may have implied to John L. Lewis last week, when he declined to intervene in the crisis, was more than balanced when the President criticized General Motors Corporation in direct terms. ". . . I was not only disappointed in the refusal of Mr. Sloan to come here," he permitted himself to be quoted as saying, "but . . . I regarded it as a very unfortunate decision on his part."

While Secretary Perkins was looking forward toward some device which would obviate in the future the situation which now prevails, she also continued direct efforts to achieve a formula for bringing General Motors officials and strike leaders around a conference table.

Confers With Lewis

She conferred for two hours with John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization and nine of his colleagues in the CIO and in the United Automobile Workers, the CIO subsidiary in the automobile industry.

At this conference the union leaders detailed their grievances against General Motors and reiterated their contention that they cannot trust General Motors to the point of being willing to evacuate the two plants in Flint which are still occupied by sit-down strikers.

No immediate progress was made towards reaching a basis for withdrawal of the sit-down strikers, but further efforts along this line will be made immediately and it is still hoped that some arrangement can be reached.

C. I. O. Stands Firm

Indications are now that the leaders of the Automobile Workers' Union are themselves prepared to compromise, but that the C. I. O. headquarters group is somewhat more adamant.

The new legislation which Miss Perkins intends to submit to Congress would seek to close the gap in existing mediation machinery revealed strikingly by the present situation. Miss Perkins and other Government representatives remain convinced that the automobile strike could be settled if the leaders could be brought together. This they have been unable to accomplish.

There is no legal method by which the opposing groups could be forced to arbitrate their differences. But Miss Perkins' advisers believe a law could be drafted which would force them at least to accept mediation and talk over their differences. Such a law already applies to railroads.

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Power Truce Is Terminated By President

Says TVA Suit Makes Compromise Effort Useless Now

Next Step Awaited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—President Roosevelt yesterday ended the truce which was patched up last September between TVA and private power interests, resuming a forceful power policy which may mean an uncompromising Government power program but might also be a tactical approach to further compromise.

It was hinted broadly in White House circles as long as two weeks ago that this step would be taken unless the private power interests interested in the Tennessee Valley question would voluntarily withdraw the injunction which 19 of them have obtained against TVA.

But the two-week warning having elicited nothing from the private companies other than a declaration of "no surrender" from Wendell Willkie, president of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, and spokesmen for the entire group here in Washington, the threat to break off relations was finally carried out by the President yesterday.

Discontinues Parley

The President's letter went simultaneously to the 14 individuals who participated in the September conference at which the possibility of compromising the TVA problem by means of a pooling of power transmission facilities in the Tennessee Valley area was discussed. It blamed the private companies for the present situation on the ground that their action in obtaining an injunction against TVA "precludes a joint transmission facility arrangement" and therefore "makes it advisable to discontinue these conferences."

It was of course immediately countered by a statement from Mr. Willkie reiterating what he has contended before, that the President and his power advisers did not consider the suit of the 19 companies an obstacle to conciliation discussions last September and that the situation has in no wise been changed by the injunction which he contends is merely an orderly move in the development of the suit. Mr. Willkie insists, therefore, that the Administration is now deliberately raising an objection to peace efforts which it did not consider previously to be an objection.

Sides With Norris

It is obvious that a certain amount of maneuvering is going on on both sides. Probably neither is as uncompromising as it would appear on the surface, but the situation at the moment makes any further negotiations impossible. The immediate result of the President's action is to align him with Senator George W. Norris (Independent) of Nebraska, and David Lilienthal, TVA director, who are leading the irreconcilables on the Administration side. This automatically retires from the immediate scene Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, TVA chairman, who is the champion of compromise.

There is no reason to assume, however, that the President will always side with Senator Norris and Mr. Lilienthal against Dr. Morgan. He has once already been willing to consider compromise as a possibility. The most probable explanation of his attitude is that he is willing to compromise whenever the private power companies are sufficiently humble to compromise on his

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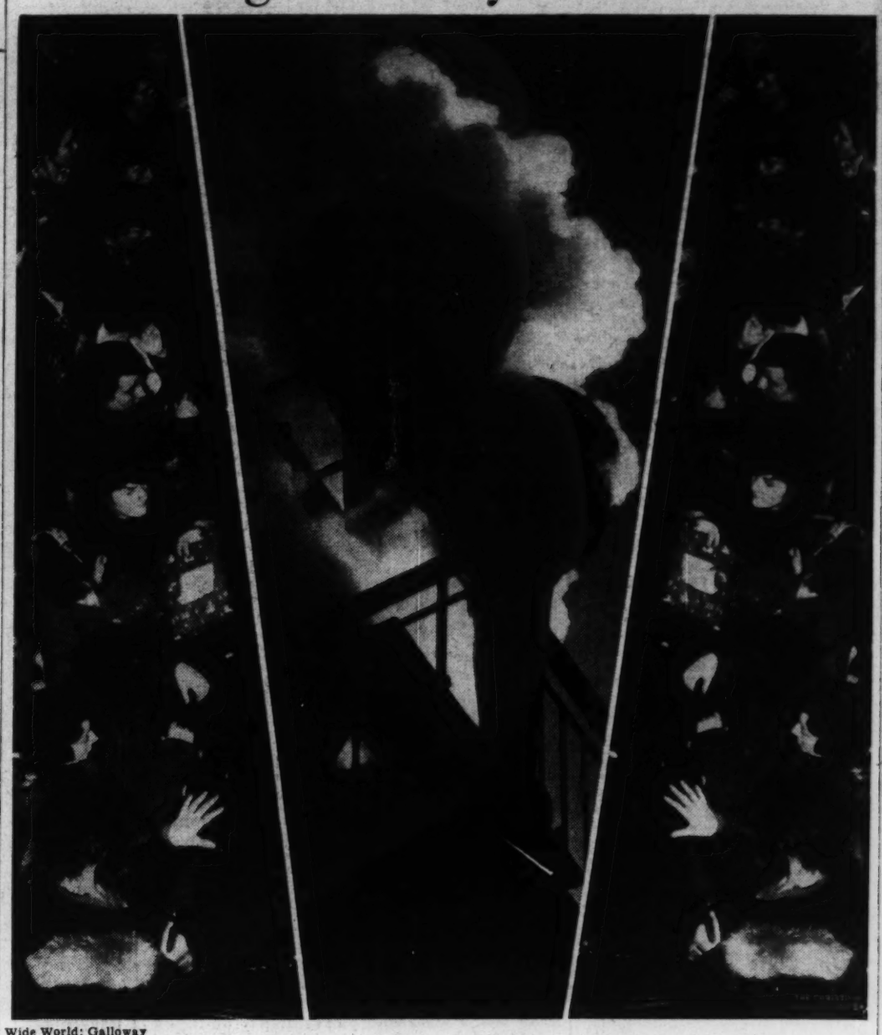
'Making Recovery Permanent'



Wide World; Galloway

League Sets Date To Resume Talks On Disarmament

PARIS, Jan. 27 (AP)—Preliminary conversations which may lead to negotiations on a Franco-German commercial accord will open tomorrow at Berlin between German officials and Hervé Alphand, French trade expert.

The discussion will seek to establish if an economic agreement, "satisfactory" to both nations, might be practical at present.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 27—The League Council yesterday adopted a committee report calling for an early meeting to consider the issue of raw materials, and also decided on May 6 as the date for the reopening of the Disarmament Conference Bureau. This Bureau, which is the conference's steering committee, has been in abeyance for more than two years. The question of its reassembly was brought forward at the Council session yesterday on the initiative of France. The move is admitted to have chiefly economic value at the moment.

Significant Signs

Signs of a desire for a general European appeasement seem to watchers at Geneva to be increasing. The comparatively friendly tone of the German press comment on Premier Léon Blum's Lyons speech offering economic aid to Germany in exchange for its real co-operation, is one such sign. Another is the somewhat more positive attitude both of Germany and of Italy toward the question of ending intervention in Spain. All these are cited as evidences that an attempt to bridge the differences between Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, Soviet Russia and Great Britain is not far distant.

Normally the Council does not meet again till summer, so if the Disarmament Bureau is to be ready

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Business Builds Anew Along Changed Lines

Business leaders have provided THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *with their own analysis of current economic issues. In a series of 12 articles, they have discussed methods and programs for achieving a rational stability and for perpetuating recovery. Particular stress has been given to low prices as a means of spreading purchasing power and thus supporting stability. Expressions by a labor leader and a consumer representative have been included in order to clarify points raised by industrial leaders. The introductory article follows.*

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As American industry duplicates many of its productive performances of other prosperous years, an unprecedentedly vigilant public and business world address themselves to the undertaking that the grim depression of 1929 shall not be repeated.

With national income elevated from the depression nadir of $44,000,000,000 to $60,000,000,000 and with production back near the levels of November, 1929, business leaders are, nevertheless, too realistic to state categorically that recovery can be stabilized beyond all threats of collapse.

Hours of discussion with industrial leaders of the nation disclosed that the single most hope-inspiring element in the social and economic milieu today is an altered attitude of mind, a changed intellectual climate. Nor is this conclusion arrived at to conceal the utter lack of any adequate constructive and realistic program of action.

The thinking business man today possesses the firmly embedded conviction that business cannot prosper unless the masses prosper. Every man interviewed in a study of means of making recovery permanent, conducted by The Christian Science Monitor, expressed the opinion that the masses must be paid enough in wages to support the nation's great productive power. This in 1929 was 20 per cent short of realizing its potentialities. Harper Sibley, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, as well as William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared that to impair the purchasing power of the masses through high prices, anti-social practices or low wages spells business disaster.

One Great Lesson Is Learned

This comprehension, whatever the obstacles in the way of translating it into action, seemed important because it possessed the universality that attends a genuine revolution in thinking. The fierce drubbing to which business has been subjected by the depression, by the economists and even by the demagogues with panacea prescriptions has made one fact stick—that as the people prosper, business prospers.

Business, one industrialist said, has passed from the era of absorption in production alone to that of preoccupation with production plus distribution, from the era of exploitation to that of protection of the consumer market.

James W. Hook, president of the New England Council, drew a forceful conclusion at this point. No religious, humanitarian or social argument is necessary now to persuade business that filling the public purse is profitable. With the spreading of purchasing power thus demonstrably a practical policy, is it not likely, he asked, that business as a matter of self-interest will find means of boosting purchasing power?

In addition to this enlightened self-interest, which may inspire business to constructive self-discipline, there were disclosed changes in the intellectual climate of the public, of labor and the government, which may exert some constructive pressure from the outside.

One business man admitted that industry cannot longer justify itself to the American public by proving that American industry has provided the highest standard of living in the world. The American people, he said, are no longer content with this standard of comparison; they are coming to employ the absolute standard of what industry could achieve if there were no basic maladjustments in its productive or distributive machinery.

Something That Business Understands

Here is an exacting standard that business more or less comprehends and is preparing with more or less effectiveness to meet.

The Government has also imposed revolutionary new controls upon industry, controls which by virtue of the Robinson-Patman law reach the smallest rural store and then, through the Securities Exchange Commission, touch that crevice of finance, Wall Street. While business men found extensive fault with these controls, they admittedly furnish some brakes that may militate in favor of some stability.

Strong labor unions and more active co-operative movements were also cited as agencies which may prove at times hostile to profits, yet which may contribute certain restraints which will obligate business to adopt more moderate policies

Thus the American citizen who asks if present recovery is to go the way of past recoveries—up, up and then down, down—cannot be answered definitely. But he can be told that an exploration of the economic field revealed the following new conditions: increased business enlightenment; more exacting standards with which the public gauges business performances; governmental controls and restraints imposed by labor and co-operatives.

A little later in this article, it will be necessary to deal with business' contention that new restraints regarded as constructive may prove destructive unless a better integration of the various interests is achieved.

In the meantime, what is business prepared to offer toward the ideal of stability and this important goal of mass purchasing power adequate to support high volume production?

First of all, it offers to co-operate with the Government on an unprecedented scale. Colby Chester, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, announced his conviction that any selected representatives of industry would accept an invitation to co-operate with the Administration in formulating a definite program for industry.

Business leaders generally were fully prepared to accept the principle of social security, while reserving their right to contend that

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Army to Move People From Lower Valley Of Mississippi

35,000 Trucks Prepare To Move 500,000 From Flood If Needed

Engineers Fear Levees May Go

President Takes Up Plans for Making Future Inundations Impossible

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—With an unprecedented "precautionary" order to the United States Army, the Federal Government today prepared to clear the Mississippi Valley from Cairo to New Orleans of 500,000 people or more, if necessary, as the major rivers of the flood area poured their combined crests into the central channel to the sea.

Corps commanders are to place themselves in readiness by 6 p. m. Friday to evacuate persons in vulnerable spots within 50 miles of the Mississippi on both sides.

At least seven days of leeway intervene, said Secretary of War Woodring, in which every possible step will be taken to minimize the damage. So serious does the Secretary consider the situation that he canceled a trip by plane to the flooded areas, so as to be close to the army high command.

Set Hard Test of Levees

In the Memphis district, comprising the St. Francis, the Little and Atchafalaya rivers, the task of bolstering the levees is regarded as particularly acute. And whatever the rise or fall of water upstream, now, Army engineers are convinced that when the combined run-off of the many rivers rolls into the lower valley, the new levee system will be tested to the utmost.

The only qualification to this tense outlook and preparation came from New Orleans itself, where Lieut. W. A. Carter, one of the district heads of the Mississippi River Commission, said that in his opinion, spillways and reinforced levees would be sufficiently able to take care of the water, so that evacuation of hundreds of thousands would not be necessary.

A combination of upstream reforestation and soil conservation with downstream dikes and spillways is, in President Roosevelt's opinion, the way to prevent future floods like that now laying waste a score of mid-western cities and towns.

The crisis along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers has intensified discussion on two major arguments always arising in any discussion of a national plan for flood control:

1. Are upstream planting of trees and storing of rainwater more important than costly levees and reservoirs downstream?

2. Is flood control an all-federal job, or should states arrange through interstate compacts to pay a fair share of the cost of controlling a river flowing across their borders even though the damage occurs further down?

President's View Is Divided

The President made it clear to newspapermen that he takes a compromise point of view on the first question. He believes both upstream and downstream engineering projects are important, though the latter have been given much more attention in the past.

On the second, his position seems to be one of hoping that states will assume their share of the burden, but of deploring the delay in their negotiations. He pointed out that the New England and eastern states which suffered heavily in the floods of last March had not yet been able to make compacts among themselves to decide how the cost of the land for the federal works should be divided.

A demand that the Federal Government step in and do the whole job has been forthcoming from the New England region since the Ohio river floods.

The Red Cross raised the goal for its emergency fund to $10,000,000, or five times the amount of its original request.

The Works Progress Administration announced that it had more than 50,000 men engaged in rescue work in the stricken areas.

The House of Representatives gave quick approval to the $790,000,000 deficiency relief bill, and sent it to the Senate. President Roosevelt has announced his intention of using money from this fund to pay the cost of flood relief.

Arkansas and Missouri were reported to be facing a serious situation as the flood tide moved on down the Mississippi river, leaving destruction in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois in its wake.

Meanwhile, Perdinand A. Silcox, chief of the United States Forest Service, predicted that the current floods will "bring sharply to attention the need for a co-ordinated program of flood control, utilizing every means at man's disposal to reduce the runoff from the land."

He expressed doubt that any planning could have wholly prevented floods at this time, but held that "a concerted program which included construction of reservoirs and detention basins, restoration of once-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Economics in the News

Labor Relations—Strikes That Would Not Be Tolerated in Britain—Basing Industrial Relations Upon Mutuality of Interest

—By H. B. E.—

Arthur Krock said the other day that the new America had turned to Great Britain for many of its ideas. In labor relations, however, it is a long way behind. Not one of the major strikes now raging in the United States would be tolerated in Britain. Before 1926, yes; but the general strike of that year aroused the public, and as a result new regulations governing strikes were enacted. So responsive were they to the community's wishes that even the later Labor Government did not change them. The new modus is called the Trade Disputes Act of 1927.

This law aims at preventing particular kinds of coercion: of labor over government, such as John L. Lewis recently tried to exert; of minorities over majorities, such as minority automobile workers in Michigan are now exerting over their fellows. Neither employers nor employees, moreover, may cause any major inconvenience to the community by "willful breach" of a contract of service with the local or any other public authority. For instance, the strike in downtown Chicago, which cut off water, light, and power, would most certainly have fallen into this category.

I do not know whether Homer Martin's plans originally dovetailed with John L. Lewis's and the C. I. O.'s. On the face of things it looks as if Mr. Martin precipitated the conflict. This would be impossible in Britain. No union organizer may call a strike. Such a walkout (in this case, "sit-down") must be decided by the committee of the union. In some unions, as, for instance, among the miners, the men themselves have decided that the weapon of the strike shall not be employed till the nation-wide membership has been balloted.

The "sit-down," moreover, would be illegal because it is minority coercion. And, in consequence of its illegality, the union that still maintained the strike would be held accountable at law for damage or loss suffered by employers. Finally, the "sympathetic" strikers in the glass works would come under official ban. There can be no strike in Britain unless it has reference to the strikers' immediate concerns.

¶ ¶ ¶

Such a situation as prevails in the shipping strike, which, as Rex Miller showed recently, is a conflict between two subsidized sides, would certainly precipitate prompt government action in Britain. The strikers would not obtain relief payments; and the employers would be told that, as an implication of subsidies received from the public, they had a duty to the public to do everything to settle the strike. A short time ago even the receipt of a tariff by the steel industry was deemed to necessitate a quid pro quo to the public.

The sternness of the law in regard to labor disputes must not obscure the fact that in Britain industrial relations are amicable. Understanding has been built up after decades of strife. It is not forced upon the contestants. But a vast complex of machinery is available for the settlement of disputes. When direct negotiations fail, there is a growing tendency, moreover, to refer differences to arbitration by an independent person or tribunal. In short, the foundation of industrial relations, which is mutual trust, is present.

On the employers' part there is much readier recognition than in the United States of the rights of unions to bargain collectively. Dorothy Thompson said the other day that while she was in London an employer actually pleaded with his men by advertisement to join the men's union. It is felt in Britain that bargaining is made much easier when conducted through the unions.

¶ ¶ ¶

In Britain the trade union movement is better entrenched than in the United States. There is, however, no standardized pattern. Probably the most "advanced" situation is to be found in the weaving

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'Your Income Tax'

A series of 32 short articles, prepared by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, is appearing on the Financial Page. These daily articles cover most problems which arise in preparation of income tax returns.

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Czech Democracy Maintains Strong Economic Position; Labor Disputes Arbitrated

Whether Czechoslovakia's democracy can be preserved becomes a question of world importance as Europe's competing systems of government strive for supremacy. This small democracy lies directly in the path of opposing dictatorships, fascist on the west, and communist on the east. A staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *has investigated the situation. He writes six articles. This is the fifth.*

By J. E. Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—This Republic's economic and social progress during its 17 years of existence has, equally with its national and political policy, justified its claims to be one of the consolidating forces in post-war Europe.

The new nation had a good economic start in 1919, when it inherited from the former Austro-Hungarian Empire four fifths of its industrial resources and large agricultural areas. Thus it has been enabled to build up a most efficient industrial system equipped with modern machinery and also to supply its population with home-grown foodstuffs.

Its most important import is iron ore from Sweden while its exports include coal, iron, steel and engineering products, glass and textile, beet-sugar, leather goods and other commodities.

Exchange Rate Helps

The low exchange rate of the Czechoslovak crown has made it possible for this country to compete in the price of mass-production articles with almost any other European state. Wages, in terms of gold, are comparably low, but real wages, in terms of purchasing power, are about 120 per cent of the prewar level, and are higher than in Germany, Russia, France, Poland, Belgium and Italy.

Bohemia and Moravia-Silesia are among the most highly industrialized areas in Europe and have long been dependent upon foreign markets. The world economic crisis, therefore, affected this state severely, but its high degree of self-sufficiency has enabled it to weather both this crises and the financial crises which have passed over central Europe since 1919. It has also helped considerably toward providing a favorable trade balance by guaranteeing cheap raw material and food prices. The lack of a seaboard is Czechoslovakia's greatest handicap.

Risky Experiments Avoided

To the economic advantages obtained from the geographical makeup of this state must be added the capacities of the people themselves. The careful handling of their finances, the avoidance of all risky experiments and the courage in shouldering the burdens as they fell due rather than postponing them to an indefinite future through the acceptance of foreign loans has been the policy followed as far as possible by all finance ministers from Alois Rašin onward.

Arbitration Machinery Used

The effects of a well-disciplined democracy are to be seen in industry. Strikes and lock-outs are the exception. Modern arbitration machinery is at hand to deal with all disputes. A special Ministry of Social Welfare exists to deal with social legislation and for years social and unemployment insurance schemes similar to those existing in pre-National Socialist Germany, and modern factory regulations have been operative.

One of the first enactments of the revolutionary National Assembly (Dec. 19, 1919) was the introduction of an eight-hour day for most workers, with special provisions regarding night work, work for women (especially mothers), adolescents and children.

An important aid to improvement among the rural population has been a well-organized system of social welfare, operating through public and privately organized institutions.

One of the outstanding events of the change of 1919 was the land reform. This was really part of a social revolution which operated throughout east Europe, from the Baltic to the Aegean Sea.

This reform, which has taken years to work out, redressed the injustices of centuries.

Large Estates Divided

According to the law, the right to expropriate was applied to large estates of more than 150 hectares of pasture or forest land, and the compensation to be paid to the original owner was assessed on the basis of the average price of the land for the last two normal years before the war.

Only those who know the problem of landownership in pre-war days can appreciate what this revolution has effected. The land problem in Bohemia and Moravia goes back to the Thirty Years War, when an alien aristocracy was given large estates formerly owned by the Czech nobles who were executed on the Old Town Square in Prague.

The Schwarzenberg estates in Bohemia alone covered more than 245,000 hectares in 1914. In Slovakia and Ruthenia, where the Magyar feudal aristocrats still ruled up to 1919, the situation was much worse. There the landless peasant and the agricultural day laborer formed the majority of the population.

In South Slovakia, for example, more than 90 per cent of all cultivated land was owned by the nobles and the state, and even where the Slovaks formed a compact majority, the peasants owned less than 1 per cent of the land.

Heavy Migration to America

Looking back to the results of the revolution of 1848 in former Hungary, it is now clear that while formally and legally it freed the peasant, economically it robbed him of his means of livelihood.

For the Hungarian Constitution of that year laid down the fundamental of equal citizenship, but in practice this was made dependent upon ownership of landed property. Conditions continued unchanged up to 1919. The dissatisfaction and poverty which resulted to the peasants explain why so many of them emigrated to the United States and Canada.

As the result of the land reform legislation more than 500,000 persons have themselves become peasant proprietors, i. e., 25 per cent of all those engaged in agriculture in this Republic. Only about 10 per cent of the land changed hands.

3000 New Settlements

The majority of the new farms are less than 10 hectares, five hectares being the average size in central Europe. (A hectare is about 2½ acres.) These farms were not allotted arbitrarily, but about one fourth of them went to former lessees or employees on the large estates. In addition, 3000 new settlements of 12 hectares each have been set up.

The consequence of this upheaval was not a disorganization of business, as was forecast by many, but a reorganization on a higher level. Cattle breeding has been increased and improved. Agricultural co-operative societies with 10,000 branches, to which more than 60 per cent of the farming population belong, have been established with their own warehouses, mills, bakeries and dairies. And today almost the whole of the countryside, with its abundant water supplies, has been supplied with electricity for light and power.

A Stake in the Soil

The general level of the farmer has been raised considerably. A new yeoman class is springing up which under the new conditions feels it has a stake in the fields it tills. Agricultural schools throughout the republic now train 10,000 pupils each year. More than half of these are the sons of farmers owning less than 20 hectares of land.

Better farm conditions, easier credit terms and improved selling organizations have done much to raise the purchasing power of the farmer—a development which has not been without its influence upon Bohemian industry.

The success of the land reform, particularly in Slovakia and Ruthenia, has probably had as much to do with the continued disaffection between Hungary and this state as any racial feelings. Here is a distinct clash between a new democracy introduced into agriculture and a still-prevailing feudal system.

Business Builds Firmly on New Line of Thought

(Continued from Page 1)

the present social security law is poorly drafted. There was also considerable support evidenced for the Securities Exchange Commission; for the principle of a depreciated currency (although they want it stabilized as soon as possible); for the reciprocal trade program, and even for the efforts of the Government to work for parity between farm and industrial prices. Thus, there appeared to exist quite an extensive floor for co-opration between the Government and business.

Industrial leaders affirmed support for the principle of collective bargaining, but they generally were most reluctant to translate this expressed support into advocacy of trade unions. One of the most liberal men in the business world, however, stated that in his opinion American industry would profit immeasurably if it would drop its bitter opposition to trade unions and encourage them outright, and thereby blot out entirely the costly struggle for power between labor and management.

Low Price Enlightenment

There was no business man interviewed who did not support the principle of low prices. The spreading of purchasing power through low price has found firm lodgment in the thinking of the average business leader. The exhaustive study made by the Brookings Institution, the statements of such engineers and leaders as Herbert Hoover and the example of Henry Ford have persuaded a large section of the business world that the most important builder of purchasing power is low prices, which increase the value of every man's dollar and supply a blanket increase in the demand for industry's goods.

If wages of all the industrial workers were raised, the income of a population representing some 60,000,000 persons would not be directly benefited, since these people represent those supported by farms, small shops and stores and professions. Thus the wage increase affects directly only about 40 per cent of the people. Price reductions add to the purchasing power of all.

Business leaders state that they are stoutly in favor of high wages, shortened hours, humanitarian safeguards for the workers, social security, and the elimination of sweatshops.

But business leaders appeal as well for certain conditions which they claim are essential before industry can achieve stability, eliminate chaos-producing standards of wages and hours and generally expand the wealth of the nation through augmented purchasing power.

Protecting the Profit Channels

First, the industrial spokesmen contended that farmers, laborers and even the Government, as well as business men, still depend upon the profit system as the foundation of wealth production. Then, according to these leaders, the channels of profits must be protected. In the protection of these profits, business leaders, including Mr. Sibley, Mr. Chester, Henry I. Harriman, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Frank A. Vanderlip, monetary and banking expert, urged the Government to do these things:

1. Exercise its controls in a friendly and sympathetic manner.
2. Balance the budget as soon as possible, so as to guard against the threat of inflation, which to business is very real because of the stupendous credit basis.
3. Refrain from passing laws which are positive efforts to control business policy. Legislation prohibiting anti-social practices is, however, generally conceded to be necessary.
4. Provide business with some definite insight into the regulatory intentions of Government, so that business may operate on the basis of certainty, rather than in fear of unforeseen restraints, which discourage expansion and new undertakings.
5. Permit industry to protect itself against destructive competition.

Every business leader interviewed appealed for the opportunity to free himself from the cutthroat competitor while indorsing constructive competition as a healthy stabilizer. To business, the 10 per cent who seek their advantage in competition by lowering wages, sweating labor and lengthening hours, represent the single most disorganizing influence in industry.

No Forcing of Low Prices

At this point business turns its back sharply upon those who argue that low prices will come through the free play of competitive forces. Business leaders admit that prices may be forced down by unbridled competition, but they insist that such wastes and losses would be incurred that wages would hurtle downward and purchasing power would be seriously menaced. Edward A. Filene, liberal Boston merchant, predicted that competition between the mass-production titans of today would be ruinous.

There is consequently an almost universal disposition to ask the Government either to police these bad practices out of existence or else permit industry to co-operate in trade associations for the purpose of self-regulation. The business point of view is that low prices and higher wages could be financed and high standards achieved as a result of savings that would result if business by co-operating could eliminate these bad practices from within it.

Right here the analysis plumps into the three-cornered dilemma, which American industry confronts today. As stated by Mr. Hook, it follows:

"The dilemma is to find a feasible way to outlaw disruptive trade practices that upset industry and at the same time assure the public that business is not setting up monopolies and rigging prices. At the same time, business must achieve this goal without inviting dictatorial governmental interference. Since there is no central authority constituted to speak for all business, the task is Herculean."

Same Consideration of Labor

From Labor, of course, business asks the same consideration that it asks from the Government, namely that the profit system be protected by responsible co-operation between labor and the management. A tremendous distrust of the more militant leaders of organized labor is expressed in nearly every business office. The present strike ferment represents, perhaps, one of the most compelling fears in business thought along with the fear of inflation and of war.

The thinking business man finally asks of his own colleagues that they co-operate with him in perfecting some kind of business government. These leaders point out that business is not a unit. Mr. Chester explained that the National Association of Manufacturers is not constituted to speak even for all the manufacturers. There is, of course, then no authorized spokesman for manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, although business hopes to approximate such a spokesman through such agencies as its trade associations, chambers of commerce and fact-finding bodies like the National Industrial Conference Board. Business feels keenly that the preface to a coherent and effective business program must be a better integration of business itself.

On the extreme left of business though was one business man who bluntly demanded an amendment to the Constitution to permit the Federal Government to enforce uniform high social and labor standards.

He said voluntary action by business and such measures as the interstate compact would take too long. He insisted that business would so prosper from such action that its fears of federal intervention would be forgotten.

Would Boost Not Curtail Production

He also had a specific proposal for business co-operation along NRA lines. Only he would set up watchful co-operatives and governmental controls to see that business exploited this co-operation to boost wages, reduce prices and expand production, instead of pegging prices and curtailing production as under the first NRA.

But this was not a representative proposal. If one were to synthesize all the varying industrial viewpoints into one, this composite viewpoint might approximate the following:

Industry in the United States is unprecedentedly aware of its dependence upon mass purchasing power.

It is reconciled to, at least, some of the governmental, public and labor controls, and admits they may supply some stabilities.

It is prepared to co-operate further with the Government in formulating some plan for eliminating from industry the maladjustments that cause fluctuations and depressions.

It believes the worst maladjustment is the cutthroat competitor, who forces down the standards of labor, which the Government and the public insist must be held high.

It seems to believe that the best attack on these competitors is through some kind of business co-operation in trade associations under the expanded power of the Federal Trade Commission and through interstate compacts.

The present conflict between labor and industry and the diminishing differences between government and industry seem to arise over a fundamental difference in approach.

Industry still holds that conditions must be favorable to profit first and that the desired social and economic stabilities will result.

Industry sees Labor and the Government inclined to insist first upon the stabilities, no matter what happens to present costs. Industry holds that such a viewpoint carried beyond a certain stage will destroy the productive power of the whole system.

Barring the present troubled labor picture, business feels that conditions are becoming favorable for a reconciliation of these two viewpoints.

Ralph M. Blagden

Arms Bureau to Resume May 6

(Continued from Page 1)

for eventualities a provisional date had to be fixed now.

Another matter on which the Council deliberated yesterday was the question of conditions under which the World Court can be asked for an advisory opinion. This seemingly technical matter involves a delicate issue which most people thought had been settled during the negotiations for the United States adhesion to the World Court statute. Nevertheless some members of the League still hold that the Council can ask the World Court for an advisory opinion by a vote from which the states primarily concerned are excluded.

If this viewpoint were accepted by the League as a whole, the opinion of those Washington Senators who opposed American participation in the World Court on these grounds would appear to have been justified.

The question has now been referred to the committee which is studying reform of the League Covenant, but prospects of a decision being reached are not considered good.

As regards the question of the difficulties alleged by various nations in obtaining needed supplies of raw material, the Council in the public meeting yesterday afternoon emphasized its desire that an inquiry, at which the United States will be represented by Dr. Henry F. Grady, should begin at the earliest possible date. The commission is mainly composed of economic and financial experts, although most observers here hold that the root of the problem lies in the political sphere. It is widely felt, therefore, that unless the inquiry is extended the commission's finding will be mainly negative.

"Remnant Day" at the League headquarters today has seen the Council get rid of a number of odds and ends, left over from previous discussions, and put the finishing touches on important settlements which have been worked out behind the scenes in what is generally voted to be one of the most successful sessions held here for a long while.

Thus at today's public meeting a formal plan was adopted to regulate the Franco-Turkish dispute over Alexandretta.

Moreover, Arthur Greiser, president of the Danzig Senate, who not long ago took pains to show his contempt for the League, today expressed a desire to co-operate with Geneva in the protection of what is left of the Danzig Constitution.

The name of the new High Commissioner at Danzig to succeed the too-vigorous Sean Lester will be announced and it is understood he will carry out his duties with such tact that the National Socialist majority will not be hampered in the task of regimenting the Danzig minorities—all except the Polish—to its entire satisfaction.

Three Americans Named To League Committees

GENEVA, Jan. 27 (AP)—The League of Nations Council has appointed three Americans to committees and invited the United States to designate a member of the League's Advisory Committee on Social Questions.

Dana Durand, member of the United States Tariff Commission, was named member of the Committee of Statistical Experts; Mitchell B. Carroll was reappointed to the Fiscal Committee, and Henry F. Grady was made a member of the Economic Committee and named for the proposed committee to study raw materials.

Agustin Edwards of Chile urged the Council to arrange evacuation of some 4000 Spaniards from Madrid embassies and legations, but the Council reached no agreement.

Señor Edwards recommended that an international commission be entrusted with the task of taking the refugees to safety, asserting that they were in a pitiable state from lack of sufficient food and from fear.

Haile Selassie, ousted Emperor of Ethiopia, has protested to the League against Switzerland's recognition of Italian sovereignty in Ethiopia.

He asserted in a message that the recognition, announced Dec. 23, was in violation of Switzerland's international undertakings.

Mexican Archbishop Returns From Exile

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 27 (AP)—Reports from Chiapas that Mgr. Gerardo de Bonillo, archbishop of that see, had returned after two years of exile were interpreted today as new evidence of greater tolerance between church and state in Mexico.

Observers credit President Cardenas with willingness gradually to lift the restrictions of worship if church members abide by the tacit truce under restrictive legislation, and refrain from attacks on the Government. Except in the state of Vera Cruz, anti-church legislation has been relaxed noticeably in recent months.

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Hoare Defends Labor Dismissals Due to Sabotage

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Sir Samuel Hoare disclosed yesterday that "premeditated and malicious" damage to British warships, done at "the instigation of some superior organization," led to the recent dismissal of five dockyard workers. Four employees were discharged Jan. 12 from the Devonport dockyard and one from the Sheerness dockyard.

The First Lord of the Admiralty made the disclosure in the House of Commons in reply to a Labor party motion of censure which charged that the dismissals were "contrary to the principles of British justice."

The motion was defeated, 330 to 145.

The Government would have preferred proceedings in court, Sir Samuel said, but "considering conditions in which incidents of this kind took place, it is extraordinarily difficult to obtain convictions."

A "concentrated attempt to spread disaffection in the dockyards and even mutiny among naval ratings," he said, occurred about 10 years ago.

This was followed by "very disturbing incidents," involving sabotage, over the last three years.

He told the House these included:

Oiler War Afrida at Davenport, 1933, brass filings and sand placed in machinery;

Oiler Oleander at Devonport, 1933, bolts clogged up in engine;

Submarine Oberon at Devonport, 1935, main port motor tampered with;

Battleship Royal Oak at Devonport, 1935, pin discovered in fire-control cable;

Cruiser Cumberland at Chatham, 1935-36, needle found driven in electric cable.

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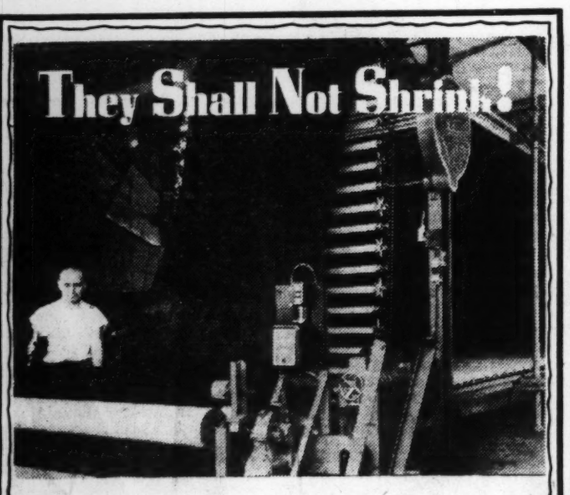
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Little 'Feudal Kingdom' Dots the English Channel

Island ruled over by Dame and Seigneur of Sark—Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway—Has written record going back to 564 A. D.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An island in the English Channel, 3½ miles long and 1½ miles wide, which exists completely in a sixteenth-century feudal state is important enough to be reported on to the National Geographic Society, and so Mrs. Robert Hathaway, who rules over it as the Dame of Sark, with her husband, the Seigneur, has reported.

Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway—on a temporary holiday from feudalism—have been visiting in the United States and, due to news reels, the radio and such like unfeudal contrivances, a good many more persons than formerly now know that there is one little feudal stronghold left in the world, and that it hasn't any crime problem or other mark of civic disorderliness.

Share in Responsibilities

Mr. Hathaway is Seigneur of Sark by marriage, as you might say; but that does not mean any less the Seigneur. Simply that Mrs. Hathaway was already the Dame of Sark when he married her and so came to have a share in the responsibilities which are hers.

The Hathaways were not prepared to have their status in life produce quite the astonishment it did in some quarters when they arrived in the United States to visit relatives and friends; but they quickly perceived that, after all, perhaps it was a little unusual.

And it is because the little state presents such a unique combination of institutions and governmental archaisms that it has interested the National Geographic Society.

Once Possessed by Pirates

Sark's written record begins in A. D. 565, but there is evidence that it was occupied in the Stone Age.

At least one interval in its history was notable for its possession by pirates—supposedly Scottish pirates, who preyed on channel shipping and required British expeditions to deal with them.

Early in the sixteenth century, the French occupied it for a while, but Sir Walter Raleigh's records contain the tale of the way in which it was wrested from them. The details made up in daring what they lacked in honesty.

A vessel flying Flemish colors, arrived off the Sark coast; Sark has some 35 miles of coastline, due to quantities of inlets and coves at the foot of the cliffs that rise clear around it. Anyhow, the Flemish sailors said that their captain had passed on, and requested leave to bring him ashore for burial services.

Grant From Queen Elizabeth

When they got to the little old church of St. Magloire they disclosed their arms and waged a short, sharp and successful campaign, taking the island.

But evidently they did not want it very much; at least not enough to bother to hold it. For presently it was just a deserted place in the Channel.

However, not much later, Sir Helier de Carteret received from ueen Elizabeth letters patent granting the right to set up a constitution of Sark and, along with the royal grant, Sir Helier received almost unlimited powers on the one condition that he would colonize the island with 40 families.

Muskets for Defenders

It may be that it was thus the island got its name, "The Island of the Forty." Each man was given a musket with which it was required of him that he defend the island in case of necessity. Nowadays, if one of the island farms changes hands, one of the conditions is that a man with a musket handy must live there.

Sark passed out of the hands of the De Carteret family in 1732, though the family still owns the Manoir de Saint-Ouen, in Jersey. Thus the island passed into the hands of Mrs. Hathaway's family in 1852, in the period of her great-grandmother, to be exact.

The "Seigneurie," where the Hathaways live, is of gray granite, situated in a sheltered part of the island. The main section of the house dates from 1565 and probably many of its stones were in the monastery that preceded it on the site.

Preside Over Chief Pleas

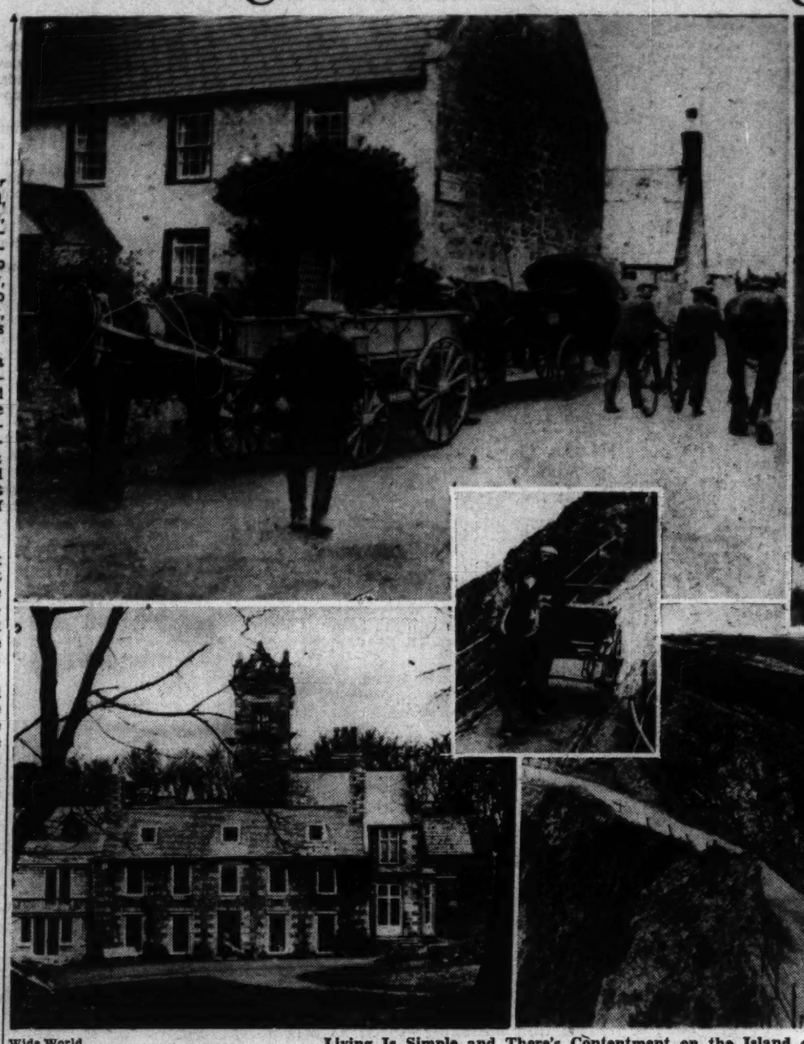
It is no mere empty formality, this being Seigneur and Dame of Sark. The Seignurie is the place to which everyone comes with any question to be settled about life on the island. There is a Parliament and it is called Chief Pleas and the Seigneur and Dame are the presiding officers. Members of the Parliament come to it from each of the 40 farms; and there are 12 deputies, chosen from the population at large which is now 675. There is no crown taxation and the only laws are the realistic ones needed to make the island a pleasant place in which people can live harmoniously.

If you try to visit Sark you land in a small, quite charming harbor, connected with the island by a road which goes through a 200-foot tunnel. Leaving the tunnel there is a steep road which winds up to the center, where there are a few little shops, and four inns. The highway meanders along to La Coupee, where the two parts of the island meet. Great Sark and Little Sark, joined by a natural causeway which supports a road that is wide enough for one cart to travel at a time.

Fully Self-Contained

The disturbances to living on Sark are all minor ones and easily settled. Existence is complete, in that it is self-contained on the island, and there is little disturbance to its calm current because there is nothing for people to disagree about. Sark seems to its inhabitants as though it had always been, and so there is no need to change it.

The Hathaways like to come back to the States to visit, but they like Sark to live in. Mr. Hathaway is a graduate of an American University, and never foresaw as an undergraduate that he would become a Seigneur of this little feudal kingdom. But, with one ear cocked to the clamor and restlessness of New York City he will smile slowly and say, "Sark is a pretty pleasant place in which to live. And—well, restful."



Wide World

Living Is Simple and There's Contentment on the Island of Sark

The Main Thoroughfare of the "Feudal Kingdom," With the Post Office, Is Shown in the View at Upper Left. At the Right One Sees the Seigneur and Dame of Sark, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hathaway. The Cannon at Their Feet in the Foreground Was Presented to the Island by Queen Elizabeth. At the Lower Left Is the Seigneurie, Which Stands on the Site of an Old Monastery Founded About 577 A. D. The Inset Shows the Narrow Roadway Known as the Coupee, Which Connects Big Sark and Little Sark. Lower Right—Scene on the Coupee Road

Socialists Halt Fascist Drive on Madrid

MADRID, Jan. 27 (AP)—Socialist troops, resisting fascist attacks with machine guns and bombs, halted a threatened insurgent advance today in the El Pardo sector, five miles from the capital's northern gate.

The Government barricades held firm under vicious fascist onslaughts which Socialist commanders predicted might be forerunners of a heavier and more general drive against the besieged city.

Two insurgent attacks, the Defense Junta reported, were repulsed in the Aranjuez Sector near Huesca de la Reina, south of Madrid.

Fighting around the capital began yesterday with a Government artillery bombardment of fascist portifications west and north of the city. The enemy assaults at El Pardo followed, with successful resistance from militiamen on the Socialist side of the barricades.

Military action, however, was slowed up by fresh rains and the two sides retired temporarily.

A fascist offensive to capture Sesena railroad station and cut off Madrid communications to the coast was beaten back, the Defense Junta stated.

The Madrid Junta said that an offensive in Jaen Province on a direct line between Madrid and Malaga was progressing with fascists fleeing before combined Socialist forces from Andujar and Torredongimeno.

Motorbuses on Railway Tracks To Link Paris and Brussels

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The first international railbuses—automobiles operating on tracks—will be put in service between Paris, Brussels and Liége, beginning Feb. 1.

International trains have existed in Europe for decades, some of them crossing four and five frontiers; but this is believed to be the first time that railbuses will have been operated regularly across the border line between two European countries. The distance between Paris and Brussels will be covered in exactly three hours. For the convenience of passengers, baggage and passport inspections will be taken care of within the railbus. There will be stops at Mons, Aulnoye and St. Quentin.

A triple railbus, composed of one first-class and two second-class coaches, will be used on this Franco-Belgian service. A kitchen will be included in the first-class car, and warm meals will be available to all passengers. The maximum speed for a triple railbus in France is 88 miles an hour, which must be observed, even though a better speed is possible mechanically; each railbus will have two motors of 410 h. p. each.

Parents Lend Aid In London School's Employment Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A £100 movie projector has been acquired by the Central Mixed School of North Hammersmith here thanks to the Parents-Teachers' Committee, an organization connected with the school.

In the work of giving young persons a good start in wage-earning, the parents have taken so keen an interest that they have pledged themselves to see that no effort is spared to help the school in its every undertaking.

Parents go regularly for talks with the school's headmaster on problems connected with the education of their children. Parents make it possible for the poorer among them to pay the fees for commercial and other examinations. Parents see that fares are forthcoming when their own or other people's children are called for interviews with potential employers.

No one in North Hammersmith is conspicuously wealthy, but that does not matter. The power of collective action is well understood. On the balance sheet recently presented by the Parents-Teachers' Committee were these items—which tell their own story: Jumble Sale. Loan of Side Shows. Loan of Crockery. Summer Fête.

Trotzky Accuses Stalin Of Misuse of Courts

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 27 (AP)—Leon Trotzky, exiled former Russian leader, charged Monday that Joseph Stalin "now uses the Moscow trials for the purpose of exterminating his adversaries, and even his former adversaries, in Georgia, and in the Caucasus generally."

He referred to the arrest of Bydy Mdivani, former Russian commercial attaché in Paris, following his implication in a plot in testimony during the Moscow trial of 17 men formerly high in Bolshevist ranks.

Mr. Trotzky asserted that the Moscow trials "have the character of an infernal conveyor" in that each gives rise to another. He said that "the affirmation that Mdivani and his friends worked for the separation of Georgia from the Soviet Union is as false as the accusations that the Trotzkyists are in alliance with Japan and Germany."

Rail Wreck Plots On Immense Scale Told at Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (AP)—Ivan Alexandrovich Kniazeff, former Soviet Southern Urals Railway chief on trial as a confessed Trotzkyist plotter, testified today that 63 persons had been killed in "thousands" of train wrecks which he organized, and he accused a Japanese "Mr. X" of planning to infect Russian troop trains with germs.

Kniazeff twice identified "Mr. X" as a Japanese agent, one Hiroshima, who he said was a transport expert in Moscow and who formerly served in London.

3500 Wrecks Planned

The witness, on trial with the commentator, Karl Radek, and 15 other men for a conspiracy to overthrow the Soviet regime through sabotage and even war, sprang surprise after surprise.

Confessing abjectly to planning some 3500 train wrecks during 1935 and 1936, he said they had killed 63 persons and injured 164.

He identified two letters, one an original and one a photostatic copy, which he said he received from "Mr. X" in 1935 and 1936, the first damaging documentary evidence to be introduced. The contents of the letters were not fully disclosed in court.

Said War Was Inevitable

Confirming orders he said he had received in December of 1935 to burn military stores, Kniazeff declared:

"When I met Mr. X later he reproached me for doing nothing. He said people had to be trained to commit wrecking in wartime.

"He also told me to burn food trains and in October (presumably in 1935) Mr. X told me we might have to poison military trains with bacteria so as to infect the troops.

"I mean the cars are prepared for the troops through cleansing and drying. At that time we would have infected them.

"Mr. X said war was inevitable. I understood from him it would start in 1937."

"Mr. X" Threatened Exposure

Kniazeff said his last contact with "Mr. X" was by letter in August, 1936. Kniazeff was arrested last October.

He asserted that he became a Japanese informant because "Mr. X" intimidated him. "Mr. X," he said, knew he was a Trotzkyist and threatened to expose him to the GPU (Soviet Secret Police) unless he cooperated with him.

J. D. Turok, another defendant, former chief of exploitation of the Perm Railroad, testified:

"We managed 40 wrecks from the end of 1934 to the time I was arrested. Some passenger trains were wrecked."

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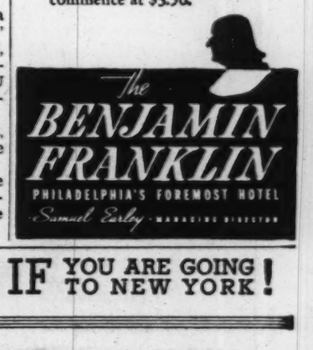

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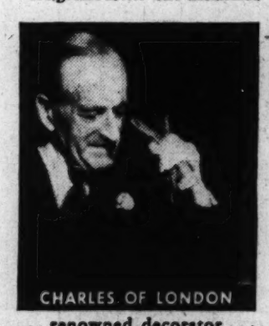

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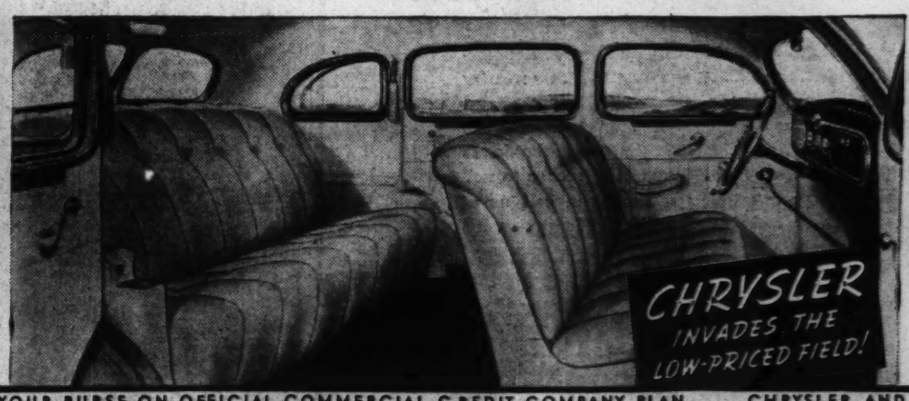

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SPORTSWEAR—STREET FLOOR

Pitfalls of Neutrality Law Pointed Out to Delegates To Conference on War Cures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—Public opinion in the United States has swung too far in the direction of blaming war on economic causes alone and as a result is likely to support policies that do not lead, in the long run, to peace, experts on international affairs told the twelfth Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, in session here.

People who think mandatory neutrality legislation, by cutting off trade with belligerents, will remove causes of war as far as the United States is concerned are making a grave mistake in overlooking other factors, the principal speakers on this subject agreed. They held that it was of the greatest importance in maintaining peace in Europe, and thus avoiding pressure on the United States to participate in a prolonged European war, to avoid committing this country in advance to a policy of this kind. Such a commitment at present, they held, is simply giving assurance to potential aggressors that if they do decide to start a war, their victims will get no aid from this country.

Round Table Held

An informal round table held for the benefit of the delegates to this convention by a group of three authorities known to radio audiences as the University of Chicago Round Table brought out some of these ideas through debate and argument.

Seated at a small table, their heads together around a microphone that permitted conversational tones to be heard in all parts of the room, sat the three: Quincy Wright, professor of international law; Harry D. Gideonse, professor of economics, both of the University of Chicago, and Clifton M. Utley, director of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. They interrupted one another, argued some points, agreed on others. Getting absorbed in their topic, "Will It Happen Again?" they forgot their notes, particularly when questions were invited and women delegates raised controversial points. The questions got no oracular answers; instead, they precipitated arguments among the speakers.

Their Agreements

More striking than the differences of opinion, however, were the agreements of these authorities. They, and Raymond Leslie Buell of the Foreign Policy Association, who spoke in an earlier session, were emphatic in their condemnation of what one of them called the ostrich-head-in-sand policy of neutrality, which would keep this country out of European or other wars by simply forbidding Americans from trading abroad in time of conflict.

"The trouble is," said Professor Wright, "that we haven't enough isolation. We ought to cut off all the war news that comes by cable or radio. News makes us more warlike than trading, to judge by our behavior in the past."

"By that you mean, I suppose, that when we read about conflicts we have a tendency to take sides," said Professor Gideonse.

"Yes, Gideonse. The Aztecs before the arrival of Columbus were successful in keeping out of European wars, I believe, because they didn't get any news of them."

"The best proof, Quincy, that we aren't actuated by economic motives alone," agreed Mr. Gideonse, "is what we did in the Ethiopian dispute. How did our interests lie there? We had trade with Italy and none with Ethiopia, and Italy had the means of putting out propaganda in this country, and Ethiopia had none. Yet our people took sides with Ethiopia. Perhaps we still are influenced by what we think of as justice."

Yet there are some things that can be done to lessen the risks of conflicts that arise out of trading interests, Mr. Utley put in. This country can let it be known that it will not take the responsibility for citizens traveling on ships of belligerents, and it can refuse to permit its citizens to go to the scene of war, he suggested, and the others nodded assent.

One thing all three speakers agreed on: the present type of mandatory neutrality legislation, although aimed to keep this country out of war, actually "encourages dictators," because it does not allow this country to discriminate between the aggressor and the victim of aggression.

Further, they held, it is quite certain to give way in the event of an outbreak of war, first, because it would cause a depression which would be unpopular, and second, because in a general European war Americans would "take sides" and insist upon helping the democratic nations if they were losing the fight against dictators.

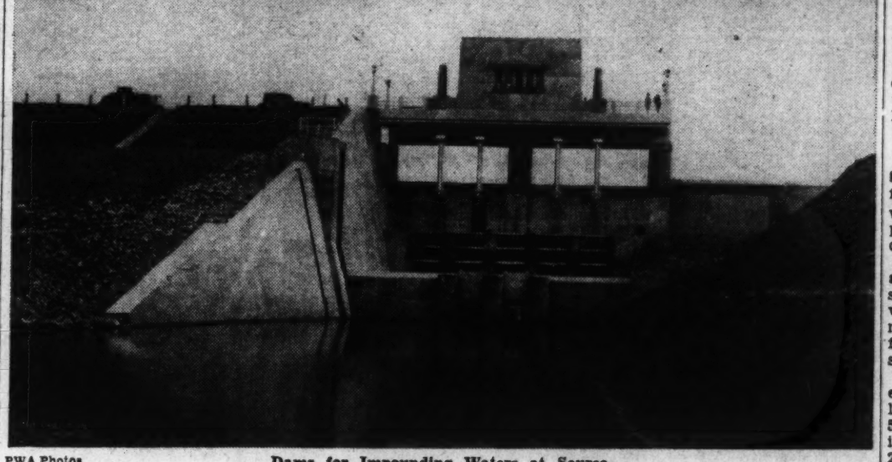
What do do, then, if mandatory neutrality legislation doesn't promise enough?

Give the President more freedom in determining American neutrality policy, advised Mr. Gideonse. Mandatory neutrality he called "the biggest gold brick ever sold the American people."

Professor Wright, insisting that mankind is not inherently warlike but can be educated to be "peace-like," held out hope for ultimate improvement in international relations through a stable balance of power among nations, through a League of Nations based on this equilibrium, through education of the masses of the people to want to do things that make for peace.

All of this the delegates to this conference listened to with keen interest. That they had their own convictions, and a variety of them, about the causes of war was indicated in their questions asked from the floor. The conference, composed of delegates from 11 great national women's organizations, does not attempt to arrive at fixed conclusions, but to stimulate its members to think on world problems.

Stopping Floods Before They Start



PWA Photos

Dams for Impounding Waters at Source

Top—The Tygart River Dam Two Miles Above Grafton, West Virginia

Bottom—One of 14 Dams Along the Muskingum River in Ohio Which Will Impound Water in a Huge Reservoir Near Massillon, Ohio

Mississippi Valley to Be Depopulated

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 27 (AP)—Evacuation of all residents living near the Mississippi River from Cairo, Ill., to New Orleans was undertaken today upon orders of the Army high command while engineers called their men from tributary rivers to save the main levee system from record high waters.

Lieut. Col. Eugene Reybold, district engineer, began mobilizing for the move even before announcement of it came from Washington. He anticipated a much more serious flood in the Mississippi than in the Ohio.

Persons living within 50 miles of the Mississippi over the 1000-mile stretch through some of the world's richest cotton land will be removed wherever necessary.

Engineers will have 35,000 motor trucks and scores of railroad flat cars at their command.

Headquarters for the mass evacuation will be set up at jackson, Miss., safe from the surging flood.

Although main levees in the district are standing the strain well, engineers admitted that they may not be able to cope with the volume of water to come, and were preparing emergency measures accordingly.

M. W. Melton, Red Cross chairman, reported a break late yesterday on the St. Francis River had inundated Trumann, Ark., a town of 3000.

The homeless were moved out by train. About 1000 refugees were sent to nearby Jonesboro. The water stood from six inches to three feet deep in the streets.

Colonel Reybold said confidently: "All major levees are holding firm and in good condition, and we expect to keep them in that condition. The water is producing no serious strain below the Cairo area."

Colonel Reybold ordered immediate delivery of 5,000,000 gunnysacks for the erection of sandbag bulwarks, 15 cars of lumber, 210 outboard motorboats, 300 small boats, 300 life jackets and 1500 lanterns in preparation for the coming emergency.

At Cairo itself, the flood stage remained stationary at 58.5 feet—just 1.5 from topping the 60-foot seawall that guards the city on three sides.

Cincinnati Water Scarce Tonic Is Used to Shave

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 27 (AP)—Cincinnati took in good cheer today privation of a water shortage that caused lines a half-mile long to form at designated points, awaiting their turn.

Every conceivable type of receptacle was used and the word still echoed through the city: "Boil all water used in cooking and drinking."

Charles G. Quitman reported he used soda pop in shaving.

"It was cold," he chuckled, "but it worked all right."

Flooded Portsmouth To Care for Refugees

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Jan. 27 (AP)—With its worst flood in history almost at crest stage, Portsmouth dug in today for the task of caring for refugees and preparing for a quick "clean up."

City Council appropriated $200,000 to get rehabilitation work under way as soon as the flood waters of the Ohio and Scioto rivers, which rose past 74.18 feet at 9 a. m., started to recede.

Cold weather throughout the valley slowed the rise of the Ohio. Here it was rising only .02 of a foot an hour and indications were a crest would be reached Thursday.

Army Troops Take Charge In Devastated Louisville

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 27 (AP)—United States Army troops marched into sunlit downtown Louisville today and took over patrol duties of exhausted city policemen in this flood-beset metropolis.

They moved into the business district from the University of Louisville law school in South Louisville, where three companies from the 11th infantry, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., were quartered. The khaki-olad soldiers took posts about the city hall, which was sandbagged against flood waters, the city hall annex and the courthouse.

Officials, noting the Ohio river flood waters were almost stationary now, termed the "outlook much brighter." Efforts were being made to restore electric current partly at least for the city tonight by rigging up emergency generators.

Mayor Neville Miller announced arrangements had been completed for the soldiers to take over police duties after a three-hour conference with civil and military authorities early today.

Flood Roars Southward To Mississippi Valley

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 27 (AP)—The federal weather bureau reported at 7:15 a. m. (C. S. T.) the Ohio river here had remained stationary at 57.1 feet for five hours. It declined to predict whether the crest had been reached. The day broke clear.

By the Associated Press

Estimates of homeless and property damage in the flood areas today surpassed those of the 1927 Mississippi river disaster, and lent credence to the statement of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, Red Cross chairman, who described the present flood as "the greatest emergency the nation and the Red Cross have faced since the World War."

As the flood waters in the Ohio river valley paused in their probable rise to new record heights, an army of 2000 men directed by United States engineers worked furiously against time along the 300-mile Mississippi river front.

In a week or 10 days the flood crest from the Ohio emptying into the "Father of Waters," near Cairo, Ill., was expected to bring the southern states a "super flood." With 2,000,000 acres already submerged and 125,000 homeless in the area, the engineers directed the work of strengthening the gigantic system of levees in the hope they would repulse the assault.

Levees Blasted Again

New dynamite blasts widened the gap in the Birds Point-New Madrid floodway below Cairo through which the turbulent flood waters poured into a man-created basin covering more than 200 square miles.

Residents of Tiptonville, Tenn., and New Madrid, Mo., two riverside towns near the floodway, were warned by George Myer, Red Cross national disaster director, to flee, for the levees are sure to break, he said.

Other cities opened their doors to exiles from the flooded areas. Columbus, Ohio, prepared to shelter 5000 and Charlestown, Mo., doubled its 3800 population overnight with 2500 hungry, cold and homeless refugees arriving from southeastern Missouri. Preparations were made at Memphis, Tenn. to accommodate 50,000 as the exodus from the surrounding country proceeded.

Portsmouth, Ohio, cheered its Mayor's statement that "we've got it whipped" while the Ohio slowed toward a standstill and the citizenry turned to restoration of necessary services.

Memphis was assured by its officials that it had little to fear from the record flood due next week. They predicted only the outlying sections would be inundated.

In Washington, President Roosevelt gave personal attention to coordinating the Government's succoring of the flood stricken cities. He said the emergency in the Ohio River Valley would not be ended until Thursday night.

The House of Representatives approved in lightning fashion the $790,000,000 relief fund bill and sent it to the Senate. The President promised all of it would be sent to aid flood victims if necessary.

Damage Soars to $300,000,000

Estimates of property damage were boosted past the $300,000,000 mark, and the army of homeless swelled to 700,000. It was as though a city the size of Boston had been evacuated.

Louisville fough on, with three fourths of the city under water. Three separate fires added about $750,000 to the damage already placed in excess of $100,000,000 in unofficial estimates.

Louisville's exhausted police force gained a respite when Mayor Miller announced the conflict over jurisdiction between local and federal authorities had been settled. He said 200 federal troops who arrived last night would share police duties with patrolmen sent to Louisville by airplane and special train from other cities in response to his hurried radio appeal last night.

Cincinnati watched hopefully as the river inched from the high stages which had halted its power and water plants.

Hoey Bill Proposes Free Textbooks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 27—Gov. Clyde R. Hoey's recommendation that the public school children of North Carolina be provided with free textbooks has been written into a bill that is expected to become a law. It calls for an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the purchase of books, and the fund will be administered by a commission created for that purpose.

Heretofore, both the State and various school districts have been renting books to students, at rates which were sometimes considered very high. During his campaign for the Governorship, Mr. Hoey promised that, if he should be elected, he would propose a measure providing free textbooks. With the passage of the pending bill, to which little or no opposition is expected, this pledge will have become a reality.

The enactment of the free textbook law will mean a saving of many hundreds of thousands of dollars to the parents of the State who have children in school.

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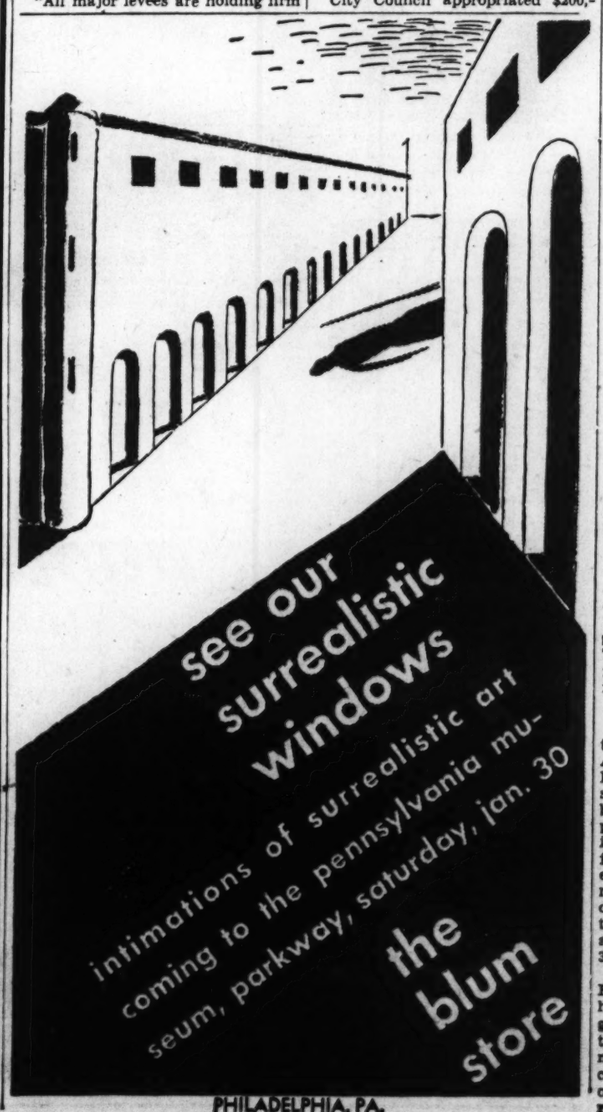
see our surrealistic windows
intimations of surrealistic art coming to the pennsylvania museum, parkway, saturday, jan. 30
the blum store

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Water

(Continued from Page 1)

forested slopes, control of soil erosion, and even modifications in agricultural practices would undoubtedly have lessened the flood crests."

Conserving Ground Water

Ground water has been gradually decreasing in the central states in recent years, Mr. Silcox said, partly due to decreased rainfall and partly to increased run-off from erosion. "Water which should be stored in the soil has been allowed to waste itself in floods," he said. "Every drop of water that is allowed to stay on or in the land through soil conservation methods and by means of a forest cover will raise the ground-water level and help to lower flood levels."

A pattern under which states may negotiate among themselves for the control of floods was outlined today by Henry W. Toll, executive secretary of the Council of State Governments. The plan, involving the creation of commissions on interstate cooperation in each state, is being tried out in the Delaware river basin at the present time and gives a "very genuine promise of success," Mr. Toll said. The arrangement, he said, might or might not involve the signing of interstate compacts.

Fearful Levees May Go

The plan to evacuate the banks of the Mississippi were made after Army engineers became concerned lest the great levee system on which several million dollars has already been spent should not hold the unprecedented volume of water flowing down to the Gulf of Mexico from the Ohio. The levees, it was explained, were built to accommodate approximately 2,400,000 cubic feet of water per minute and the Ohio river alone is now flowing at the rate of approximately 3,000,000 cubic feet per minute.

Corps area commanders of the Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Corps have been instructed to set up refugee camps on high ground to which the evacuated persons will be moved. The problem of feeding and clothing the refugee will be turned over to the Red Cross and other relief agencies.

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BUTLER'S

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pennsylvania Budget Paring Reopens Legal Betting Fight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Jan. 27 — The argument of legalizing betting on horse races as a source of state revenue is sharply to the fore in Pennsylvania this week as Gov. George H. Earle and his department heads turned to the business of cutting the state's biennial $234,524,000 budget for reductions which would bring the total down to $197,000,000.

When the Governor presents the cost sheet for the second half of his four-year term to the General Assembly next week, he hopes to have accomplished the compression of normal state costs and the $143,000,000 social security program to which the State is now committed by legislative act within the terms of biennial income.

This is estimated at $340,760,000, but $161,000,000 of it represents revenue from emergency taxes, some of which the Governor would like to eliminate this year.

Has Ample Help

He undertakes his fiscal task flanked by John B. Kelly, secretary of revenue; Charles J. Margiotti, attorney general; David L. Lawrence, secretary of the comonwealth; Luther A. Harr, secretary of banking; Judge Harry of the Governor's committee assigned to implement the social security statute with a program; J. David Stern, publisher of a chain of newspapers, and Matthew H. McCloskey Jr., co-leader of the Philadelphia Democratic organization.

Under the terms of the social security recommendations of the survey body, the State would administer all forms of relief, including mothers' assistance, old-age and blind pensions, the State's 425 Poor Boards and care of dependent children which heretofore have been integrated with county costs.

The change would effect an immediate $32,000,000 saving in county bills, but would double the state's expenditure in these fields, which at present is $27,000,000.

Opening for Race Promoters

It is in this circumstance that the pleaders of legalized race-track gambling have again found opportunity to press their argument.

Mr. Kelly, who has emerged from the Democrats' capture of Pennsylvania as "boss" of the Philadelphia sector, is the official sponsor of the movement. Following his announcement favoring legalization of horse-race betting—with the assertion that it would pour an annual $2,000,000 into the state treasury, implementing legislation bobbed up in both chambers of the General Assembly.

This, introduced in the House by Representative Charles Melchiorre (D) of Philadelphia, and in the Senate by Senator John H. Dent (D) of Westmoreland, would permit pari-mutuel betting at tracks.

Exceed Kelly Plan

The measures exceed in their details the Kelly proposal, which would limit tracks to one each in the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh areas, limit their operation to 50-day meets and require a 2 per cent return of the wagers to the State, the revenue to be earmarked for relief.

Thus far the Governor has opposed the move, which would make the Keystone State the twenty-fifth to espouse the pari-mutuel system. The first legislature of his governorship two years ago was subjected to a similar drive sponsored by powerful gambling interests who so nearly had their way that this measure failed by a single vote in the Senate after adoption by the House. The Governor's statement then was that he would never sign a horse-racing bill.

Today he is still inclined to veto the measure, if enacted, holding that relief recipients were likely to squander their dole on the track.

"I believe in people enjoying themselves and doing what they please as long as it doesn't hurt others or themselves," the Governor said of the proposal. "Horse-racing hurts them.

"In these chaotic times it is a great temptation for people to bet the little money they have to get a few comforts. Fort instance, it is reported to me that in Rhode Island many relief recipients have bet their money at the new track there, lost it and as a result had to starve for a while.

"Before I would approve a racing bill, I would have to make sure in my own mind that what has happened in Rhode Island would not happen in Pennsylvania."

Mr. Kelly, present at the press conference, denied that solution lay in rejecting the system, holding that people gambled on horse races anyway through bookmakers in barber shops, taprooms and poolrooms, and that numbers of Pennsylvanians visited out-of-state tracks whose expenditures could be Pennsylvania revenue.

Proponents of the measure are stressing that New York, after outlawing race-track betting for a quarter of a century, legalized it two years ago in return for a 15 per cent tax on the gross receipts; that Virginia the same year joined the states permitting the use of pari-mutuel machines; that Maryland's four major racetracks have added $1,000,000 a year to its revenue for the past 11 years, as is the case in Florida, and that Rhode Island and Delaware have legalized the system to their fiscal advantage.

Looking at racing the country over, experts estimate that during normal times from $400,000 to $1,000,000 is wagered on the horses every day of the year. In New York it is easily the most prevalent form of gambling, but the year after legislation had voided anti-gambling in this field Attorney General John J. Bennett's microscope isolated 86 specimens of the race track tout whose "tips" were snaring the customers to the tune of $3,000,000 a year. In the prosecutions which followed, he admitted he had only scratched the surface of a racket whose extent no one has tried to estimate.

Canadian Minister Stresses Need For Private Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The real answer to unemployment is more private employment and this is best stimulated by expansion of foreign trade, said Norman McL. Rogers, Canadian Minister of Labor. Mr. Rogers discussed the Government's record in unemployment and relief during 1936 in a recent address here before the Canadian Club.

Warning against over-optimism in the glamour of returning prosperity, he reminded his listeners that a supreme effort is still needed before unemployment and relief can be removed from the agenda of unfinished public business. In his opinion, however, the extension of business recovery fully justifies the Government's plan to reduce its grants to relief.

During 1936 the Government increased grants-in-aid to the provinces for the winter months by 75 per cent, rejecting the proposal for exclusive Dominion responsibility on the principle that provision of relief is primarily a municipal and provincial responsibility insofar as they can cope with it, he continued. Grants were reduced 15 per cent in April and 10 per cent in July. The grants will be maintained at the present scale during January, February and March. Extension of business recovery, marked improvement in municipal tax collections and improved financial condition of most of the provinces fully justifies the decision of the Government to make substantial reductions in grants-in-aid later in the year, he said.

Farm Courses Drop; Students Select Arts In Western Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRAWLEY, W. Aust.—Considerable surprise resulted here as a summary of enrollments to the University of Western Australia showed a definite decline in the number of entries for the Bachelor of Science Degree in agriculture. The drop, especially noticeable because Australia is potentially a pastoral and agricultural state, was sharply contrasted by the remarkable increase of applicants in the art section.

To ascertain why such an active interest has been so suddenly manifested in the arts course, in apparent neglect of agriculture and to some other more recently instituted chairs, it has been suggested that a detailed inquiry be made among all 1936 examinees.

Candidates in the arts section represent almost 50 per cent of the entire enrollment for the year. In engineering, a steady, but not a great, decline has taken place. A greater decline has been observed in the educational, journalistic, and commercial courses. Decreases are also shown in the series of special courses for teachers studying in the Teachers' College.

an employment at its peak of over 40,000 men. At least one-half of the men on every project were taken from relief, Mr. Rogers concluded.

No Loafing Here! WPA Job Becomes A Treasure Hunt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Add to WPA projects this—treasure hunting!

Although Project No. 82-4-266 is listed as cleaning the canals of Detroit's Belle Isle and installing new piling at the canoe shelter, treasure hunting has become incidental to the work.

For the workmen clearing the canals of the park for next season's canoeists have found gold, silver, diamonds and rubies. These have ben in rings and watches and other jewelry which splashed overboard as thousands of couples paddled through the water lanes of the island.

Bulgaria—Garden for Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg—Commercially, Bulgaria has almost become an annex of Germany. According to recent data, it receives 61 per cent of its imports from that country and sends it nearly half of what it has to sell.

Thus Germany determines the direction of Bulgaria's economic development. The people here are trying to raise what the Germans want and to pack or sort it in a way acceptable to Germans.

This means a thorough change in Bulgaria's agriculture. Other lands produce grain much cheaper than Bulgaria can and undersell the peasants here. But in a garden the Bulgarian can hold his own against anyone. So he is giving his attention to intensive crops.

He grows grapes, peppers, plums, apples, oil-bearing seeds and concentrated fodder for animals. He is turning Bulgaria into a garden for Germany.

For many decades the Bulgarians have gone abroad to make gardens in Hungary, Roumania, Russia and Yugoslavia for strangers. Now they tend gardens at home and sell the produce to strangers. Professors in Weimar, toymakers in Nuremberg and soap manufacturers in Berlin virtually tell the Bulgarian peasant in Gorni Orehovitsa what he shall grow on his four acres of ground.

£2,628,577 Claim In Southwest Africa Dismissed by Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPT TOWN—A claim of the German company the Verein für Schutzgebietsanleihen (society for colonial loans), against the administration of Southwest Africa for £2628,577 damages, has been dismissed by the Union Appellate Court at Bloemfontein.

The claim arose out of a demand for debts incurred by the late German Administration in the former German Southwest Africa in respect of bearer bonds issued by the German Imperial Government on behalf of its former colony.

African Trial Goes on the Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOBATSI, Bechuanaland—Arrival of a set of loudspeakers from Johannesburg solved the difficult problem of enabling hundreds of natives, who had traveled here by train, lorry, car, bicycle and on foot to follow the proceedings of a lawsuit in which they were vitally interested.

The suit was one in which Tshekedi and Bathoen, chiefs of the Bamangwato and the Banwaketse, contested the validity of two proclamations issued by the High Commissioner in 1935.

The small court at Lobatsi is able to accommodate only some 50 members of the public, and for three days a large number of natives sat patiently outside the court house grounds, awaiting the reports of their more fortunate fellows who had been allowed access to the court.

Tshekedi and his fellow chiefs then approached the judge hearing the case and obtained permission to install loudspeakers, with the result that 500 natives were able to sit outside and listen with rapt attention to the evidence.

The expenses connected with this arrangement amounted to some £120 and the money was found by the chiefs themselves.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

General Motors Reopens 10 Plants

DETROIT, Jan. 27 (AP)—The return of 40,000 General Motors' employees, called back to work on a part-time basis, started without incident today at 10 Chevrolet plants in Michigan and Indiana.

Leaders of the striking workers had assured Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan that there would be no unpleasantness, nor effort to block the entry of workers into those factories not included in the 17 "key" plants closed by agreement. The workers' promise was kept.

About 20,000 employees filed into the plants at 6 a. m. for "whatever work can be provided," the company said, until strikes in 17 other plants are settled.

More Work Promised

Another 20,000 were due to return to work in mid- afternoon on "night" shifts and still another 5900 had notice to report tomorrow at Fisher Body plants in this State.

The principal plant to reopen was the Chevrolet factory in Flint, where "sit-down" strikers occupy Fisher Plant No. 2, scene of street fighting with police on Jan. 18.

No policemen or pickets were in sight as the men entered the Chevrolet plant and "sit-downers" in the Fisher plant across the street watched without comment.

Pickets in Detroit

In Detroit, a crowd of union pickets estimated by police at close to 1000 massed at the Cadillac plant—a General Motors' unit not affected by the back-to-work movement—and prevented executives and office employees from entering.

More than 100 policemen, including 16 mounted patrolmen, stood by but there was no violence. Police said they turned away several automobiles carrying company executives to prevent disorder.

As workers went into the Flint plant, the noise of footsteps was broken only by phonograph music, "Union Marches" played by strikers in the Fisher plant.

Workers Happy

The orderly return of the employees appeared typical of other plants. In Detroit, workers had broad smiles as they punched the time clock again at two Chevrolet plants.

Governor Murphy said he had conferred with strike leaders here, and that Mayor Harold Bradshaw of Flint had met with Robert Travis, union organizer.

"The strike leaders," the Governor said, "stated they will in no way interfere with men returning to work in the Chevrolet and other non-striking plants. The police will not interfere with lawful picketing. There have been indications that there will not even be picketing at the reopening plants"—which later proved a correct forecast.

Murphy Has Plans

Of the deadlocked strike situation, Governor Murphy said he had "immediate plans that will be helpful for each side," but declined to elaborate on them. He said he would return to the state capital at Lansing tomorrow.

Non-union workers representing General Motors plants in Detroit, Lansing, Pontiac, Bay City and Saginaw, Mich., meeting at Detroit last night, named a committee of 20 to see the Governor to ask him to aid in clearing the way for a vote by all corporation workers in the State on issues of the strike. Elbert Johnson was named chairman.

Assembling at the call of the alliance in Flint, where 2300 national guardsmen have been concentrated to preserve order following strike riots Jan. 11, several thousand persons on a voice vote last night approved the naming of a committee of four to submit to Governor Murphy, "when it can obtain a hearing, and demand a 'Yes' or 'No' answer from the Governor—we cannot accept any side-stepping—on the following question: "Will you guarantee all workers full protection in going to and coming from work?".

The resolution assailing Lewis accused him of "gross impudence in suggesting that the President of the United States side with the United Automobile Workers in the present automobile strike, apparently forgetting for the moment that this union represents only a small minority of the hundreds of thousands of men employed in this industry."

George E. Boysen, former Mayor of Flint who organized the alliance to express sentiment opposed to the strikes, appealed to those returning to work: "Don't fight anybody. We'll do the fighting, in a legal, orderly way."

N. Y. Transit Strike Averted as Company Reinstates Two Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Labor troubles which threatened to tie up the subway, elevated and surface lines of the extensive Brooklyn-Manhattan system was averted here today when the transit company agreed to reinstate two boiler-room employees previously suspended from duty.

While officials of the Transport Workers' Union held to their charge that the men had been discharged for union activities, the company paid no attention to the union affiliation in its statement of policy following a joint conference this morning, and continued to maintain that the employees were let out solely because of absence from duty.

The two men had admitted being away from their posts in the giant Williamsburg power plant of the Brooklyn-Manhattan lines, and the company, finding no written regulations covering the situation finally agreed to lift the suspension. More definite rules would be drafted to outline duties of employees, it was said.

Union officials, whose organization is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, said they had won "a great victory."

Further conferences are to be held with the company's employees, according to William S. Menden, president of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company, to which nearly one half of New York city's population looks for its transportation.

Conferences today and yesterday followed a truce which evacuated sit-down strikers from the Williamsburg generating station and removed company guards from the property. The strikers had threatened to cut off the power supply and stop the transit system unless granted union recognition and reinstatement of the suspended workmen.

Hoey Grants 12 Paroles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Gov. Clyde R. Hoey, inaugurated Jan. 7, has granted his first paroles, 12 in number. North Carolina governors rarely grant full pardons, except in cases involving extraordinary circumstances.

Muscle Shoals Turns Out Plant Food

With Fertilizer — Without Fertilizer

How Plant Food Aids Alfalfa

Government Plants
Wilson Dam Is Seen in the Background

New Phosphatic Concentrate Is Tested by TVA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—A giant industry which was intended to produce nitrates for America in the World War is now turning out superphosphate plant foods. None is sold, but is distributed for experimental purposes on selected farms over Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia.

At first, the testing was done through the United States agricultural experiment stations of the seven Tennessee Valley states, but 13 additional states asked for and obtained samples. They are Arkansas, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Montana, New Jersey, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia and Wyoming.

The work is under the direction of Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan, one of the three directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority and recognized nationally as an authority on agriculture. He was dean of the college of agriculture, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, before he became president of that institution.

Put Out on Test

The superphosphate is distributed to outstanding farmers selected by their neighbors to test and demonstrate the place of these plant foods in a program of readjusted land use. The demonstration on the land is administered by public-spirited farmers, organized into soil conservation associations.

A farmer whose land is chosen for demonstration gets the fertilizer free but pays the freight. Usually he mixes it with lime before spreading it on his land, since the poor soil in this section is usually deficient in both lime and phosphate.

In return for obtaining the free fertilizer, the farmer agrees to a program of land use. He agrees, for instance, not to plant corn or cotton on a slope; he agrees to plant certain acres in soil-building legumes, such as lespedeza, alfalfa or clover.

Three Crops in Two Months

Typical of results was that on the farm of W. P. Nation, Chickamauga, Ga., where the demonstration concentrated phosphate and limestone increased a yield of Korean lespedeza three and a half times within two months.

When TVA took over the wartime Muscle Shoals plants, which cost more than $100,000,000 but which had long been idle, the Authority had to decide whether it would proceed with the experimental manufacture of agricultural nitrates. It decided, first, that the nitrate production of the country had increased to a point where there was no danger of a peace-time deficiency in that commodity.

It supported the findings of the Department of Agriculture, the land-grant colleges, and of other agencies and individuals, that the average farmer could best maintain the nitrogen content and add to the humus content of his soil, by growing the nitrogen-fixing legumes, alternating with other crops, or even between strips of other crop plants on sloping hillsides.

Has Several Uses

If he used legumes as a between-season cover, as is possible in the mild climate of most parts of the South, he could, at the same time, protect his soil against erosion. These multiple uses make legumes among the cheapest of nitrogen producers.

The phosphatic plant food results from the treatment of ground phosphate rock with high strength phosphoric acid. The acid is the product of two rebuilt electric furnaces. Power from Wilson Dam is used in the furnaces where a charge of phosphate rock, silica and coke is heated to liberate elemental phosphorus.

Georgia Ruling Bolsters TVA; Roosevelt Ends Power Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

own terms—which would not be so severe as the Norris-Lilienthal group would exact if they had their way.

Utilities Confident

But the private companies are in a confident mood. Mr. Willkie believes he can win his suit against TVA. His terms are not the President's. So both retire to their own lines, each hoping that coming events will improve his respective bargaining position.

The President's strategy is to combine the resumption of hostilities in the TVA area itself with the deliberations of his new National Power Policy Board which is due to report in another 10 days a draft of prospective legislation. Such legislation is expected to provide for fixing rates at all government power projects on a basis of general public and consumer interest as well as on costs. This would mean abandonment of the "yardstick" theory and the substitution of a new theory of public power to be provided in terms of public need—not solely as a means of testing the merit of private rates.

President's Letter

The President's letter reads:

"On Sept. 17, 1936, I asked you, together with other representatives of the Government and private interests, to participate in a conference to explore the possibilities of joint use of power transmission facilities in the Tennessee Valley area. The preliminary fact-finding arranged for at that conference has been completed, and the report is in my hands.

"Since the conference of Sept. 30, a sweeping preliminary injunction has been issued against the Tennessee Valley Authority upon the application of 19 utility companies, including certain companies who were parties to the conference. The securing of an injunction of this broad character, under the circumstances, precludes a joint transmission facility arrangement, and makes it advisable to discontinue these conferences."

The letters were sent to Frederic Delano, National Resources Committee; Morris Cooke, Rural Electrification Administration; Frank McNinch, Federal Power Commission; Basil Manly, Federal Power Commission; Arthur E. Morgan, Tennessee Valley Authority; Harcourt Morgan, Tennessee Valley Authority; David Lilienthal, Tennessee Valley Authority; Preston S. Arkwright, Georgia Power Company; Samuel Ferguson, Hartford Electric Light Company; Alexander Sachs, New York; Owen D. Young, General Electric Company; S. Parker Gilbert, New York; Wendell L. Willkie, Commonwealth & Southern Corporation; Louis B. Wehle, New York.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 27—The power program of President Roosevelt has been bolstered within the State of Georgia by a decision of Judge Marvin E. Underwood in the Federal Court here. In effect, this decision prevents the utility companies from blocking the TVA power program in Georgia by applying here the injunction which they won against the TVA in Tennessee.

It was this anti-TVA injunction secured by 19 power companies in Tennessee which caused President Roosevelt to abandon pooling and reconciliation parleys with the utilities in Washington last night.

Utilities Restrained

Technically, the decision of Judge Underwood was in the nature of a court order restraining the Georgia Power Company, one of those which obtained the Tennessee injunction, from utilizing that injunction within this State.

This means that the power companies fighting TVA cannot continue to try the same issues in successive courts and choose the most advantageous decision, James Lawrence Fly, general counsel to the Tennessee Valley Authority is reported here as having said. He hailed this ruling as the only logical ruling.

In a statement issued in New York, Mr. Fly said:

"Judge Underwood holds to the basic principle that parties to litigation may not shuttle from one coordinate court to another, try the same issues in successive courts and then choose the most advantageous decision.

First Step in Action

"The Georgia Power Company first filed its action in the Georgia court and then moved for a preliminary injunction against TVA power sales and construction in Georgia. On May 28 Circuit Court Judge Sibley sitting for Judge Underwood upheld the TVA and refused to enjoin its operations in Georgia.

"On the next day the Georgia company joined 18 other power companies in filing two identical suits, one in the United States district court at Birmingham and another in the chancery court of Knox county, Tennessee, which was later removed to the Federal court there.

"Each of these two suits sought to the only logical outcome. The United and elsewhere.

"Counsel for the companies later stated that they never intended to try both of these new actions but that they would move forward with the one which they could press most advantageously.

"The Authority struck at the merits of the Alabama action by a motion to dismiss and on the eve of a hearing the companies abandoned that suit.

"Thereafter and with the Georgia case and a dozen others in various courts still pending the companies again pressed for a preliminary injunction, this time before Federal Judge Gore in Tennessee. There, they procured their injunction and insisted upon framing it broadly enough to enjoin TVA's operations in Georgia.

"The Authority was impelled to bring this to the attention of the Georgia court (Judge Underwood). Thereupon the Georgia company made a sudden move to dismiss the case in Georgia. This the court refused to permit.

"The present order of Judge Underwood enjoining enforcement of the Tennessee decree in Georgia is th only logical outcome. The United States courts cannot afford to permit such unconscionable jockeying with the facilities of the courts of equity. The decision of Judge Underwood is not only in recognition of the burdensome injustice to the Authority, which is inherent in such tactics, but it also signifies that that court in a dignified manner will protect its jurisdiction."

End to 'Sit-Down' Strikes Demanded by Civic Group; 'Fascist' Trend Denounced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—An appeal to public officials, wage earners and to "men and women in every section of the United States" to demand that "the proper authorities" use their lawful power to put an end to "sit-down" strikes was issued by the executive council of the National Civic Federation here today. It draws a parallel between the situation which existed in Italy prior to the establishment of the Fascist dictatorship there and that in the United States today, declaring that this parallel "should not be overlooked."

"The 'sit-down' strikes in the automobile industry affect the vital interests of every citizen—employer, wage earner and property owner," a statement by the federation today says. "A 'sit-down' strike is an unlawful seizure by employees of the physical possession of the plant of their employer. Irrespective of the merits of the immediate controversy, the future of Democratic self-government is threatened by such action. The most disturbing feature of all is that public officials, sworn to protect the constitutional rights of all citizens, hesitate to do their duty.

Fascist Tendencies

The statement then refers to the situation in Italy before the "march on Rome," and declares that "in Italy labor disputes led to 'sit-down' strikes, to the seizure of factories by workers, to sabotage and violence.

"The public authorities lacked courage to intervene," it continues. "The anarchy resulting from this failure paved the way for fascist power.

"Similar tactics by factions in France last year so threatened the internal peace of that country that even the radical government there was compelled to [illegible] end to them. Here are lessons which should not be ignored by American public officials and by the American people.

"One of the great human rights guaranteed our citizens by state constitutions is, to use the words of the Massachusetts bill of rights, that of 'acquiring, possessing and protecting property.' This is the right of the wage earner to invest his savings in a home and to enjoy its peaceful possession. It is the right of an individual to establish his own business and direct its affairs. It is the right of a group of individuals to establish businesses, to erect buildings in which to carry them on and to have uninterrupted possession of them.

"It is the right which public officials, charged with law enforcement, have sworn to protect. The failure of such public officials to act promptly leads to disregard of all law, increasing disorder and anarchy. If this fundamental right may be successfully challenged by a lawless minority, every other right by a citizen, so solemnly guaranteed by the Constitution, may be abridged or destroyed.

Appeal Is Voiced

"We, therefore, appeal to public officials in every state, county and municipality in which 'sit-down' strikes are now taking place to use their 'lawful power to guard every constitutional right of the citizens within their jurisdiction. We appeal to the leaders of wage earners involved in these 'sit-down' strikes to do their duty as citizens by ordering the members of their unions to leave the plants which they are now occupying in violation of the law.

"We appeal to the men and women in every section of the United States to demand of the proper authorities that our constitutional rights be protected from every group or faction which may threaten them, and require of such public officials the enforcement of the laws of the land without fear or favor."

Elihu Root is honorary president of the federation and Ralph M. Easley is chairman of the executive council.

Sloan's Pledge to Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Assurance that the General Motors Corporation would protect its 135,000 employees against exploitation by labor unions and interruption of earning power as a result of the automobile strike was given in an announcement by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors, here today.

Posted on the bulletin boards at all domestic manufacturing plants of the corporation, the message advised employees "to have no fear," emphasizing that "General Motors will never let you down."

Sit-Down Assailed

"You are deprived of the right to work by a small minority who have seized certain plants and are holding them as ransom to enforce their demands," the massage said. "The leader of this group has publicly stated that hours, wages and conditions of employment are not involved. Now what is involved? It is this, that we should turn you over, body and soul, for exploitation. This is demonstrated by the demand that they be given the exclusive privilege of acting as representatives of all our workers regardless of your desires."

Denying that the company was responsible for the breakdown of negotiations for ending the strike; that it had no respect for the public interest, or that it had refused to meet with representatives of its own employees, Mr. Sloan held that the sole basis for such charges lay in the refusal of the corporation's representatives to negotiate with "a group that holds our plants for ransom without regard to law or justice, thus depriving over 100,000 of our peaceful and law-abiding employees of their inherent right to work."

General Motors Stand

Five statements of the company's position and intentions were outlined by Mr. Sloan in the statement. These were:

"We propose to demonstrate that these trespassers, who have seized our plants and who have taken from you the privilege of working, have not the right to do so.

"We shall demand that your rights and our rights be protected.

"We shall negotiate with this group and will earnestly strive for an honorable settlement as soon as the illegal seizure of our plants is terminated.

"We believe in giving every group an opportunity to be heard. There is nothing to justify our doing otherwise.

"You will not have to pay tribute for the privilege of working in a General Motors plant."

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All the Continents Are London

LONDON has always been one of the most cosmopolitan of cities. The Coronation bids fair to make it the complete microcosm of all the continents.

I was with a friend in the Strand yesterday. He asked me if I was going abroad.

London *is* abroad, I said, all abroad from China to Peru. I told him to look at a middle-aged lady and gentleman, gazing into a shop-window a few feet away from us. She was wearing a green homespun frieze which they only make on handlooms in the Tyrolese valleys. He wore a Tyrolese velours hat, with a tuft of chamois-beard stuck in the hatband. "You've only got to squeeze them and they'll yodel!" I said. "What do I want to go to the Tyrol for?"

Then, suddenly, I swiveled him round. "Quick! Look inside that limousine! Did you catch that glint of rubies and emeralds? That was a Hindu potentate. He has nine palaces and two diamonds above his nostrils as big as hazelnuts. What do I want to go to India for?"

* * *

I TOLD HIM of a family of Russians I know, who have three rooms in the basement of a house off Theobald's Road. They are Russians of the old order, aristocrats. In the back room lives a pale young man whom they are going to lead back to Moscow some day to crown him with the crown of the Romanoffs. For he is the Tsar's son, the Tsarevitch. "But, surely," you murmur, "the Tsarevitch disappeared with his father and mother and sisters out of a cellar at Ekaterinburg?" But they shake their heads. They smile at each other with a smile pathetic and supercilious.

There is a samovar in the front room which is boiling all the time. They munch hundredweights of sunflower-seeds, but they do not scatter the shells onto the floor like common folk. They are aristocrats. As for the Tsarevitch, he never leaves the back room. He does fretwork all day long. They are the Russia of the day before yesterday.

* * *

AT THE BACK of a little newspaper-shop, a few minutes' walk away, a group of young men and women meet every Thursday night. Some come from Glasgow, some from Berlin, the others from Moscow. They are the Russia of the day after tomorrow.

"What do I want to go to Russia for?" I asked. "Or France? Look at that little French damsel stepping out of the taxi! Did you ever see anything so chic in the Avenue des Champs Elysées? Or is it the East you're after? Let's thrust our way one Saturday night down the East India Dock Road. The Lascars from Goa, the burly bullet-heads from the African deltas, the blue-slopped Chinese coolies, the soft-footed Indian half-castes from Cutch, the gold-toothed Negroes that have come from the Ethiopian jungles by way of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railway—"

No. I am not going abroad, because the whole world is here, at my doorstep. I rub shoulders with it the moment I set foot in the street. And London has been like that ever since the Romans marched up Piccadilly (which wasn't quite there yet) with an army recruited from all the peoples of the known world.

* * *

I SUPPOSE NEW YORK has a far larger foreign population than London. But it doesn't remain foreign for long. It is soon subdued by the big guns of Americanization, transcontinental wireless hook-ups, syndicated newspaper editorials, cafeterias,—all the good old American institutions.

But it's not like that in London. London is so vast. It has a tradition of hospitality that goes back for centuries. A Bashi-Bazouk in London can remain a Bashi-Bazouk, if he wants to, to the third and fourth generation. In fact, you will often find foreigners in London nearer to their own original type than they are in their own countries. Like my family of Russian tsarists, for instance. There is nothing one hundredth so Russian left in all the territories of the U. S. S. R.

* * *

ONE DAY I wanted to make a purchase, so my friend, a certain Professor, and I took a tram to China. That is to say, we got on at Aldgate and got off at the West India Dock Road and walked down to Limehouse Causeway. But all the doors in Chinatown were locked and the shutters drawn tight over the little shop-windows. "Has there been a police-raid?" I asked with a flutter of rather pleasant excitement. "No!" said the Professor. "No! I should have remembered! Today's a festival! They are celebrating the flowering of the chrysanthemums!" The narrow, furtive, winding street didn't seem either floral or festive; it was a pretty irony to see the gold blaze of Asian chrysanthemums celebrated in the dingiest street in Europe. "Look at those banners!" said the Professor. A few discouraged banners were fluttering from first-floor windows, with Chinese characters painted on them. "May your years be as the green bamboo!" read one. "May prosperity befall you like autumn abounding in gold," read another.

"That's all very well," said I. "But what about my purchase?"

* * *

I GOT IT. For the Professor slipped our cards through a chink in the door, having scribbled a Chinese greeting on both; and Liang Ki opened it for us and welcomed us most ceremoniously. For quite a few minutes we stood there, bowing toward each other and shaking hands with ourselves. Then he took us through the dimness of his shop, between the shelves of herbs and tea and spices, the dried sharkfins, the lacquered ducks. "Dere my missus, dere my baby!" he pointed out proudly; and proceeded to prepare for us a plate of rice-cakes, and two tiny steaming cups. "Good?" he asked. "Good!" I said. "Please more!"

We spent the next few hours doing a round of ceremonial calls. I can't tell you how formal it all was: how carefully we respected the laws of precedence. For the Chinese of Limehouse are far more punctilious than the Chinese of China. Like the Tsarist Russians, they, too, are the last survivors of an old order—the order that existed before the Revolution of 1912. Wherever we went, Liang Ki produced his long red visiting-card and our host produced a pot of "ch'a" and a second pot and a third. Then we returned to Liang Ki's for dinner.

* * *

THEY PUT A huge bowl of soup on the table where we all dipped our spoons and gaily pursued the pieces of seaweed and bean curd that floated in it. Then followed a big red mullet, cooked in sweet and sour sauce. Then a dish of chicken livers and preserved ginger cooked together. Then a rather grisly dish of ducks' feet coated in gelatine. Then a sweet consisting of chopped preserved fruits in a thick sirup.

It would have been a difficult meal to tackle, if not for the gallons of "ch'a" that went before and came during and followed after. And within the radius of a few miles a few million Londoners were sitting down to sausage and steaks and toad-in-the-hole! A few miles away? Impossible! Somewhere at the opposite end of the solar system!

Then the things were cleared away and the guests began to put in an appearance. We had seen most of them an hour or so ago; but again we went through the whole complicated business of bowing and scraping and shaking our own hands. At our table sat the worthies of Limehouse, among them Li Tang the herbalist, and Chong Ki who runs the laundry, and the great Ta hong-fu, who, as a young man, had won the highest degree in the Chinese state examinations. But they found him guilty of high treason against the governor of the province of Honan, so they banished him long ago. And now by day he is a commercial correspondent in the city and wears a black coat and a starched collar like any Putney clerk; but at night he comes back to his own people again, and gets into his Chinese clothes and shuffles from doorway to doorway in his slippers, a shadow among the mysterious shadows of the Causeway.

* * *

I LEARNED A good deal about these grave Chinese gentlemen, that night in Limehouse. I learned that Chong Ki did not always run a laundry. He used to be the captain of a big pleasure-boat that sailed the waters of the Pearl River at Canton, and it happened one night there was trouble on the river. So that it seemed wiser to Chong Ki to shake the dust of China from his feet for ever. And now he irons sheets and shirts in a dark steamy laundry in Limehouse; but still, like an educated gentleman, he reads poetry aloud to himself, when the day's work is over.

So the hours went by in pleasant speech and the playing of chess. Then we rose and went out into clear air. Then we took the tram. Ten thousand miles further on we disembarked, in London.

"Well, Professor," I asked, "where shall we go tomorrow?"

"To Golders Green!" he said. "Things far stranger happen on the Finchley Road!"

LOUIS GOLDING

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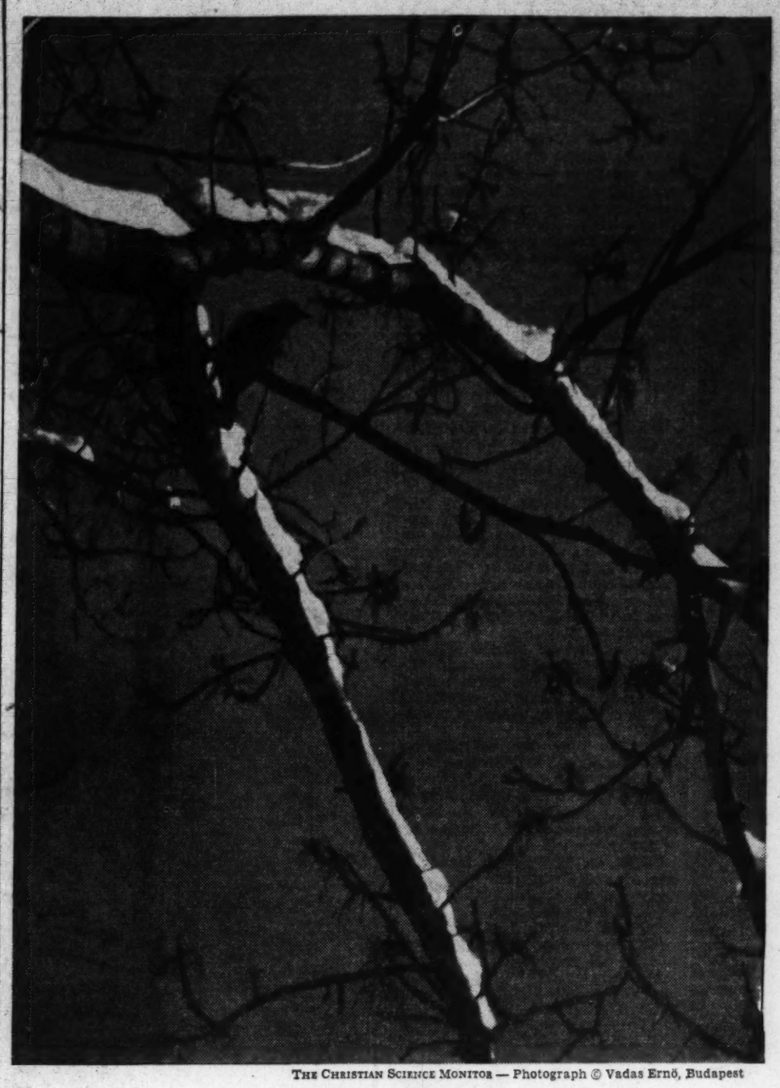

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph © Vadas Ernő, Budapest

BIRD IN THE SNOW

IT WAS probably the Japanese who first taught us the joys of what are nowadays called camera-angles. Long before photography was heard of they were sufficient masters of, and delighters in, perspective to draw men and things from all sides and from below and above; while the great masters of European schools were more content to take the usual level view.

Today the inexpensive camera has put such experiments with the line of sight within the reach of almost everyone, provided that they have the ability to "see" such pictures in their surroundings.

In the picture of the "Bird in the Snow," the "wish-bone" shape of the branch has been nicely placed within the limits of the plate, and the pose of the bird and the direction of its quick glance across the snow supply just that little touch of perfection which really good work with brush or lens is always found to exhibit.

Nocturne

Now in the evening, in the deep of dusk,
now in the sudden starlight, let us climb
by the spruces and look down at the town.
After cities, how quiet is the valley,
how sweet the scent of evening, how deep the moonlight.
Now in the evening, now in the deep of dusk
let us take the path by the brook and wander.
The hillrise is beyond us, the lofty branches
and the last note of a bird.

HAROLD VINAL

The Afternoon Train

THE dry weather flies in the hackberry tree chant a paean to parting day. The long hand of the station clock runs around and catches up with the short hand, which is creeping on to six; bystanders straighten up and cluster near the track. It is time for the afternoon train.

There is a thrill in watching for the first sign of it, yonder where the track pierces the hills and loses itself in the blue rift of sky that drops like a curtain. That curtain becomes smudged with gray, and then a smokestack pushes up. A locomotive enters the picture; it grows larger until it blots out the blue. Sending up a white curl of steam, it gives three lusty blasts and comes pounding down the shining path through Farmer Brown's field.

With jangling bell the locomotive approaches the station, which is girded with gold, for its windows hold all the glory of the setting sun. The train stops with a long, hissing breath. "So tired, so tired," it pants; for it has hurried along from one village to another, and the day has been warm.

The fireman gives it a long drink from the water tank, dripping beside the track. The engineer gets down and pokes around it with his oil can; then Shorty Perkins steps up and hands him the three pounds of butter that he buys from Miss Susie every week, and the engineer gives Shorty an extra dime.

Conductor Roper jokes and calls the boys by their nicknames, for the little afternoon train has carried him back and forth ever since they were children in arms. Annie Childers laughs up at him. Once he sent her home, when she was running away, and he persuaded her papa to send her off to school.

* * *

THERE IS SOMETHING distinctly friendly about the afternoon train; but this is not true of the night train, for it roars down the valley like a blazing monster, hungrily seeking far places.

Empty crates are unloaded and there, at the last, is the freezer of brick ice cream, half vanilla and half peach, which Mrs. Brainer has ordered from the city for Luella's birthday party. That big package might even be paper lanterns. There is nothing too good for Luella.

When chickens and eggs have been taken on, and passengers with babies and bundles are in place, Conductor Roper raises his hand and calls a brisk: "All aboard"; then he reaches for the steps. Brakes are released, the bell rings, side rods slide into action. The afternoon train is off. The flagman sweeps the air carelessly with one leg and swings on the last coach. He never forgets his public. The little Craddock boy swallows hard and looks on wistfully.

The train clacks over the switch frog and crosses the culvert over the creek, passes Doc Burns's meadow, and gathers speed, sending waves of sound through the valley.

* * *

NIGHT SIFTS DOWN and a star kindles in the sky, a bat whirls out of purple shadows, and a bobwhite calls to his lost mate. The bullfrog down the creek goes into throaty conference with himself, katydids strike up tentative notes. In the sage field back of the village, the Preston boys' dogs are baying in frenzied delight.

The rhythmic measure of the afternoon train has melted into silence, but wisps of gray float above the trees where it passed.

J. W. T.

Inside the Belvedere Palace

THE travellers arrived at the Palazzo Belvedere late in November. "The house," says Mathews, "was the perfection of an Italian palace, with its exquisite frescoes, marble arcades, and succession of terraces one beneath the other, adorned with hanging groves of orange trees and pomegranates."

The Countess gives her own description:

"The Palazzo forms three sides of a square, the fourth being an arcade, that connects one portion of the building with the other. There is a courtyard and fountain in the centre. The windows of the principal salons open on a garden, formed on an elevated terrace, surrounded on three sides by a marble balustrade and enclosed on the fourth by a long gallery, filled with pictures, statues and alti and bassi relievi. On the top of this gallery is a terrace, at the extreme end of which is a pavilion with open arcades and paved with marble. This portion commands a most enchanting prospect of the bay."

The house's internal splendour would have alarmed any but an intrepid amateur of luxury. Lady Blessington is undismayed:

"The walls of all the rooms are literally covered with pictures: the architraves of the doors of the principal rooms are of Oriental alabaster and the rarest marbles; the tables and consoles are composed of the same costly materials. Besides five *salons de reception* on the principal floor, the palace contains a richly decorated chapel and sacristy, a large *salle de billard* and several suites of bed and dressing-rooms. An abundance of the finest and rarest porcelain vases, rock crystal, malachite and agate ornaments are piled on the marble tables and consoles; and now that curtains, carpets, and other adjuncts to comfort are beginning to be placed, the palazzo is assuming an aspect of English elegance joined to Italian grandeur, that renders it a delightful residence." . . .

With such possibilities, the party's method of enjoying their fabulous paradise was remarkable for its pleasant gaiety and good breeding. They were a queerly assorted community, and the deportment of wealthy Anglo-Saxons settled abroad is often the more unrestrained for its freedom from national disapprobation. But Lady Blessington was genuine in her liking for a suave and civilised existence; and it cannot be denied, save by those who are enemies on principle to riches and lotus-eating, that under her skilful sway life at the Belvedere palace, for all its lavishness, was both urbane and intelligent. Each member of the household was at his or her best in the surroundings provided by the Earl's exuberant generosity. All were good friends, and most tastes and interests were held in common.—MICHAEL SADLEIR, in "The Strange Life of Lady Blessington." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

These Little Things

Such little things
Can make the day to glow
With warmth and cheer—

A cardinal,
Bright splash against the snow;
A child's fresh voice,
Calling a gay "Hello!";
The glint of firelight.

Suddenly, I know
These little things can grow
Into a happy year.

HELEN HIXON

"A door of utterance"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN some wonderful and helpful experience comes into our lives, do we not long to share this good with others? This wish is a laudable one, but sometimes the desire is thwarted by the suggestion that we do not know how to impart to others what we have discerned, that our words are altogether inadequate to express the beauty of what we have seen. Thus a sense of personal unworthiness is allowed to check a worthy impulse.

In his epistle to them, St. Paul requests the Colossians to pray that "God would open unto us a door of utterance, to speak the mystery of Christ, for which I am also in bonds: that I may make it manifest, as I ought to speak" (4:3, 4). How striking is the humility of this great apostle who had been brought up in an atmosphere of learning and strict Jewish doctrine! What self-abnegation must have taken place in his consciousness for such a childlike spirit of complete obedience to God to be manifested! And with what power did he utter the great truths which the revelation of the Christ had brought to him!

Christian Science teaches that God is the only Mind, power, and presence, and that His nature is expressed through His creation, man and the universe, which, being the effect of the one cause, can manifest only the qualities and attributes of divine Principle. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 470), "Man is the expression of God's being;" and she leaves no doubt as to the nature of this expression when she declares (*ibid.*, p. 481), "God's being is infinity, freedom, harmony, and boundless bliss." These statements can be proved true in the degree that we claim our birthright as sons of God; and as thought is lifted to this vision it will be found that one's human circumstances become better. In the proportion that we drop the false sense of ourselves as mortals separated from God, and adopt, in Christian Science, the view of man as God's expression, inseparable from Him—even as a ray of light is inseparable from the sun—we find that we lose the false humility which would keep us down on a material level, and gain a wider, freer sense of ourselves as not hedged in by matter, but as existing solely to glorify God.

This was proved true in the experience of a student of Christian Science who had been offered a post for which she had received no training, and which called for the exercise of special abilities. She decided to accept it, and was at once encouraged and helped by knowing that everything necessary to its fulfillment was hers in the degree that she understood her true selfhood as God's reflection. She saw that she could do the work only by utilizing the qualities of divine Mind, since, humanly speaking, she had no special qualifications with which to do it. In the degree that she manifested the integrity, intelligence, and accuracy which were her God-given heritage, all went well, and the work was found to be a precious opportunity to give, a veritable "door of utterance" through which to express what she had learned in her study of Christian Science.

If we should ever feel that our opportunities are limited, or that our life is humdrum, let us quickly turn from the contemplation of our immediate surroundings, and echo Paul's prayer. The opportunity to express God-given qualities is always present, and it is helpful to see that we can do this in what are called the small things, by being more punctual, courteous, and kind in our daily contacts. We shall presently find that the seeming limitations are the result of material thinking only, and that as a more spiritual view is gained, our environment improves.

True humility is indispensable, for it helps us to drop our own willful planning and utilize that which God has already bestowed, but which can be recognized only as our thought becomes more spiritual. When the desire is uppermost to express only that which is constructive, helpful, and healing in its effects, the opportunity for doing good will certainly follow. As we reflect the Christ in our daily living God will surely open to us the right "door of utterance." On page 8 of her book "No and Yes" Mrs. Eddy writes, "Avoid voicing error; but utter the truth of God and the beauty of holiness, the joy of Love and 'the peace of God, that passeth all understanding,' recommending to all men fellowship in the bonds of Christ."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Published Year

What motion's here to check the season
Still plumed with green, though frost's old lesson
Is published in the scarlet creeper
That freckles sunny walls while steeper
Shadows climb the western lawn?
Still, summer seems a landscape drawn
Forever on a leaf light sky,
And autumn stands forever in the dry
Bronze pyramids of corn,
And the pear tree, dangling fruit, yet shorn
Of leaves. Beneath it, children crown the ripe
Day with laughter. Flower striped
With sweaters, see them reach for sheaves
Of grass, or burrow where the corn stalk weaves
Tall, peaked hats with tassels on,
Above gold pumpkins, glossed with sun.

Theirs is the full, the published year,
Straight blade, round fruit, and all the clear
Sharp hazard of the turning leaf
Live in firm bodies for one brief,
Bright gesture on the wall of time,
And trace the year's old, perfect rhyme.

MARGARET TYNES FAIRLEY

"La porte de la parole"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LORSQU'UNE merveilleuse et salutaire expérience survient dans notre vie, ne désirons-nous pas ardemment partager ce bienfait avec autrui? Ce souhait est fort louable, mais il est parfois contrarié par la suggestion que nous ne savons pas exactement comment communiquer aux autres ce que nous avons discerné; que nos paroles sont tout à fait insuffisantes pour exprimer la beauté de ce que nous avons entrevu. Ainsi permettons-nous à un sentiment d'indignité personnelle de réprimer une impulsion méritoire.

Dans son épitre aux Colossiens, saint Paul s'adresse aux fidèles en ces termes: "Priez aussi tous ensemble pour nous, afin que Dieu nous ouvre la porte de la parole, pour annoncer le mystère de Christ, pour lequel aussi je suis prisonnier; afin que je le manifeste selon qu'il faut que j'en parle" (4:3, 4). Combien est frappante l'humilité du grand Apôtre, élevé dans un milieu érudit, strictement attaché à la doctrine juive! A quelle abnégation de soi il était parvenu, puisque comme un enfant, il manifestait un esprit de complète obéissance à Dieu! Avec quelle puissance il prononçait les grandes vérités que lui avait apportées la révélation du Christ!

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que Dieu est le seul Entendement, l'unique puissance et présence; que Sa nature s'exprime par Sa création, l'homme et l'univers, lesquels, étant des effets de la cause unique, ne peuvent manifester que les qualités et les attributs du Principe divin. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit à la page 470 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "L'homme est l'expression de l'être de Dieu;" elle ne laisse du reste aucun doute quant à la nature de cette expression, car elle déclare (*ibid.*, page 481): "L'être de Dieu est infinité, liberté, harmonie et félicité sans bornes." Nous pouvons prouver l'exactitude de ces déclarations dans la mesure où nous revendiquons notre héritage en tant que fils de Dieu; et si la pensée s'élève vers cette vision, une amélioration se produira dans les circonstances humaines. Dépouillons le faux sens de nous-mêmes en tant que mortels, séparés de Dieu; adoptons en Science Chrétienne l'idée de l'homme en tant qu'expression de Dieu, inséparable de Lui—de même qu'un rayon de lumière est inséparable du soleil; nous constaterons alors que nous perdons la fausse humilité qui voudrait nous maintenir sur un plan matériel, et parvenons à un sens plus libre et plus vaste de nous-mêmes, non plus enserrés par la matière, mais existant uniquement pour glorifier Dieu.

Ceci fut prouvé par une Scientiste Chrétienne à qui l'on avait offert un poste pour lequel elle ne s'était nullement préparée, et qui exigeait des capacités spéciales. Elle décida pourtant de l'accepter; et aussitôt ce qui l'aida et l'encouragea fut de savoir que tout ce qui était nécessaire pour l'accomplissement de sa tâche lui appartenait dans la mesure où elle comprenait sa véritable individualité en tant que reflet de Dieu. Elle vit qu'elle ne pouvait accomplir le travail en question qu'en utilisant les qualités de l'Entendement divin, car, pour parler humainement, il lui manquait les aptitudes spéciales que demandait son nouvel emploi. Dans la mesure où elle manifesta l'intégrité, l'intelligence et l'exactitude qu'elle avait héritées de Dieu, tout alla bien; et son travail devint pour elle une précieuse occasion de donner—une véritable "porte de la parole" grâce à laquelle elle put exprimer ce qu'elle avait appris au cours de son étude de la Science Chrétienne.

Si jamais il nous arrive de sentir que nos occasions d'agir sont limitées ou que notre vie est monotone, cessons tout de suite de considérer notre entourage immédiat et répétons en esprit la prière de Paul. L'occasion d'exprimer les qualités divines est toujours présente; et cela nous aidera de savoir que nous pouvons y parvenir dans ce qu'on appelle les petites choses, en étant par exemple plus ponctuels, plus courtois, plus bienveillants dans nos contacts quotidiens. Nous constaterons bientôt que les limitations apparentes ne résultent que de la pensée matérielle, et qu'un point de vue plus spirituel améliore le milieu où nous sommes.

La véritable humilité est indispensable, car elle nous aide à abandonner nos desseins volontaires pour utiliser ce que Dieu nous a déjà conféré; mais nous ne reconnaissons Ses bienfaits que dans la mesure où notre pensée devient plus spirituelle. Lorsque dominera chez nous le désir d'exprimer seulement ce qui est constructif, bienfaisant, salutaire dans ses effets, l'occasion de faire du bien se présentera certainement. Si nous reflétons le Christ dans notre vie quotidienne, Dieu ne manquera point de nous ouvrir "la porte de la parole." A la page 8 de son livre *Non et Oui*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Evitez d'exprimer l'erreur; mais proclamez la vérité de Dieu et la beauté de la sainteté, la joie de l'Amour et la 'paix de Dieu qui surpasse toute intelligence,' recommandant à tous les hommes la communion dans les liens du Christ."

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Engineer Tells Moves Needed For Television Improvement

Radio Comment

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27—Television during 1937 will come several steps nearer to taking its place beside the radio in the American family circle, but it will remain in the essentially experimental stage, Albert F. Murray, television engineer in charge of the Philco laboratories, predicted at a recent meeting of the Franklin Institute.

Public service rather than public exploitation is the motivating force impelling television engineers to make their present elaborate preparations for high definition commercial television in the future, he said.

"Firmly believing that the users of television should have the right to enjoy high definition pictures as nearly nation-wide in coverage as possible, and the possibility of a selection of programs with the easiest possible tuning and at the lowest possible receiver cost," Mr. Murray continued, "the Radio Manufacturers Association has formulated and recommended television standards."

Among these recommendations are, he stated, pictures of 441 lines, frame frequency of 30 per second, negative modulation, and channels 6 megacycles wide. It is also recommended that the frequency band 42 to 90 megacycles be reserved for television with a band above 120 megacycles for future television experimentation.

"We hope the Government will adopt these standards," Mr. Murray added.

There is still plenty of work ahead of inventors and research engineers, he stated, listing the following as a few of the problems needing solution:

A camera tube which will give better resolution, better sensitivity, and less extraneous signal.

Ultra-high frequency transmitters of large power, giving outputs equal to, or greater than, the largest sound radiocasting stations.

A system of single side band transmission which will permit increased picture detail, while permitting a reduction in width of the communication band.

Simpler receivers.

A picture tube giving larger, brighter and clearer pictures.

Two-Language Problem Solved in South Africa

Reorganization of South Africa's radio service is being taken a step further by a questionnaire now circulating among 155,000 listeners asking them what sort of programs they like best.

The newly constituted South African Broadcasting Corporation is under the dictatorship of Rene Caprara, former general manager of the African Broadcasting Company. The new organization at Johannesburg is semi-national and free of sponsored programs or advertising. Mr. Caprara has had long radio experience and his appointment has been widely welcomed. With a few minor adjustments the staff of the old organization has been retained.

The aim of the new service is to work for national interests as well as to entertain. The growth of radio in South Africa has been complicated by bilingualism (English and Afrikaans, the Dutch patois). This question has still to be settled. Since the national corporation has come into being, there has been an attempt to mix the languages more and more into a common program, and on the whole, listeners of both sections of the population have taken to it well.

Many people here think that time will solve a good many of South Africa's problems, and that as a new generation grows up under the influence of political fusion the bilingual problems in broadcasting will disappear of their own accord. It is suggested that as children come to speak and appreciate both languages, gradual mixing of tongues in a common program will follow.

The pioneer of broadcasting in South Africa was Mr. A. S. Innes, youngest son of the late R. T. A. Innes, Union astronomer, who erected a small transmission station in the Observatory at Johannesburg, and asked his friends to come along and sing or talk. He filled up the gaps with gramophone disks and anything else that he could think of at the time. The station was called 20B.

The Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of Johannesburg took over the radio when it was in a critical state. A 500-watt Western Electric plant was installed, and a radiocasting station in the fullest sense of the word came into being on the top floor of one of the city's biggest department stores.

Radio was first organized on a national basis in South Africa in 1927, due principally to I. W. Schlesinger. He took over the stations, and through his African Broadcasting Company, he turned them into self-supporting propositions. Through his control of theaters, Mr. Schlesinger was able to infuse all programs with pure entertainment.

South Africa had a network of stations located in Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town, Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Pietermaritzburg and Grahamstown. Both languages were used over the air. The station managers were encouraged to take a broad view of local program requirements. Then there arose a demand that radio broadcasting should be an affair of the state.

The Union Government invited Sir John Reith, chairman of the British Broadcasting Corporation to visit South Africa and report upon radiocasting policy and development. Sir John came, and in due course his report suggested that the service should be taken over and developed by a public corporation established by statute. State interest, however, was to be on a limited scale.

Sir John's report gave the Government a clear lead. The next step was the establishment, by the Government, of a public utility trust to take over from the African Broadcasting Company. A new Board of Governors was appointed, under the chairmanship of Prof. M. C. Botha, Secretary for Education, the members being men representative of all shades of opinion in the country. The new South African Broadcasting Corporation took over its new duties on Aug. 1, 1936. Since then it has appointed local committees to act in an advisory capacity in various parts of the country.

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Ashley C. Dixon
Founder of KFJR, Which Later Became KALE at Portland, Ore.

KFJR Now KALE Proud of Record On Pacific Coast

With Monitor Newscasters

PORTLAND, Ore.—To a family's hobby may be credited the founding of station KALE, formerly KFJR now merged with KALE at Porland. Originally the family "pride" of the Ashley C. Dixons, KFJR was a little "five-watter" located at Stevensville, Montana, out in the Bitter Root valley just 60 miles from the Continental Divide.

The station sent its first message in 1923, from a homemade transmitter. There were no commercial sponsors then, and the station was run at family expense. Ashley Dixon was promoter and organizer, and had charge of most of the programs. There was a musical appreciation series furnished by Deloss Smith, musical director of University ofMontana at Missoula; there wer stories for the blind, and news of Boy Scout and Social Welfare activities.

KFJR set up some proud records in those days. It was, it is claimed, the first station on the West coast to radiocast programs of classical music, and the first to give radio time to a "Better Business" bureau.

In 1925 KFJR packed up its equipment and traveled 400 miles westward to Portland. But not until 1927 did KFJR "go commercial." Since that step was taken, its commercial broadcasts have been as strictly scrutinized as were its amateur programs.

In 10 years of commercial operation KFJR had accepted no beer, wine or liquor advertisements, nor had patent preparations ever been advertised. Mr. Dixon's original policies remained in effect; the Dixon family controlled the corporation formed in 1927 at Portland. Old KFJR was always silent on Sundays, and when it became commercialized, it gave a 25 per cent reduction in radiocasting fees to religious organizations.

In 1934 "The Monitor Views the News" was first given over the station, in a five-minute program daily at noon. Mr. Dixon radiocast the Monitor news himself. Later the time was extended to 15 minutes. Now the Monitor news comes over KALE at 4:30 p. m. weekdays.

Last autumn Station KALE took over KFJR. For a time KALE had been operating independently in Portland on the same frequency. KFJR, first using 50 watts at Portland, was stepped up to 100 watts in 1926, and from then on to 500 watts. In those days an occasional letter came from the Atlantic coast and from Alaska telling of favorable reception, but the modest guaranteed radius was 25 miles. Today KALE, a new station united with a sturdy pioneer, uses 500 watts power with correspondingly greater radius.

This is article number 31 in the series. The next appears on Friday, Jan. 29.

C. I. O. Lends Aid In Battery Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26—Echoes of the struggle between the theories of craft and industrial union organization have been heard in the past few days in connection with the continued sit-down strike at the Electric Storage Battery Company's plants here.

Although the union which called the strike—Battery Workers Federal Labor Union No. 18,551—is organized along industrial lines, it is a member in good standing of the American Federation of Labor and is not officially affiliated in any way with the Committee on Industrial Organization's group of unions, at present suspended by the parent group.

Canada Not to Issue Edward VIII Stamps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—J. C. Elliott, Postmaster General for Canada, stated here recently that Canada will not issue any Edward VIII stamps, since there is now a new king on the throne.

He advised Parliament that King George VI stamps will be in circulation before the Coronation on May 12, and that shortly after the Coronation a commemorative issue will be released, to be on sale a few weeks only. The George VI stamps apply only to the lower values of the current Canadian issue, values over 10 cents will be pictorials. George V stamps are still being printed to take care of any shortage in supplies.

Labor Relations Held to Require Undercover Agent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—The Chrysler Corporation has spent $275,000 in the past four years for espionage service on its workers, in order "to build permanently for a better future," Herman L. Weckler, vice-president and general manager of the De Soto Company, in charge of labor relations, told the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee today.

The espionage reports supplied Chrysler by the Corporations Auxiliary Company, which maintained undercover agents in their plants, formed the "background on which we based the whole structure" of labor relations, the witness said.

Expense Accounts

The agents checked on activities of all union locals, the District Council of the United Automobile Workers at Detroit, the Society of Designing Engineers, and the Pattern Makers Association, he explained. Monthly expense accounts of the undercover agents rose from $4.75 in 1933 to $11.25 in 1935, and included union dues, concert, theater, dance tickets, and even donations to strikes being waged against Chrysler plants.

Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin explored the moral and ethical side of the matter.

"How do you justify the corruption of men and use of undercover operatives?" he asked.

"It has been the practice for years," responded Mr. Weckler.

"But how do you justify it?"

"It is done to give information to build permanently for a better future; it is necessary to have a lot of information."

"What would be your feeling if one of your own colleagues gave away secrets of the plant, for a price, to a competitor?"

"I think it would be terrible."

"But isn't that what undercover workers are doing?"

Mr. Weckler said he did not think it was information of the same kind. "The difference," he finally explained, "is in the use that is made of the information."

On the Premises

Mr. Weckler said that Chrysler was always willing to meet any group of workers for bargaining purposes under its company union scheme. Solicitation to join a union was forbidden within the company premises.

"Is there objection to a union drive outside?"

"I can't express the feeling of the company on that point," he said, adding later that Chrysler did nothing to combat it. Later evidence showed an item of $145 paid to an undercover agent of Corporations Auxiliary to investigate the reported presence of Dillon, head of the Federal Union of Automobile Workers, at Evansville, Ohio, where Chrysler has an assembly plant.

Evidence from Lester L. Colbert, Chrysler attorney, revealed that all labor references were deleted from reports of undercover agents on Chrysler plants last fall, with the beginning of the La Follette committee's investigations. Reports on labor conditions were made verbally, apparently with the idea of keeping them out of the committee's hands.

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Hurley Budget Of $71,452,961 In Committee

Disappointment Is Shown Over Largest Proposals in State History

Closely Scanned

Adoption Would Carry Tax of $11,500,000 Besides Income Surtax

Gov. Charles F. Hurley's $71,452,961 state budget is undergoing the economizing scrutiny of the ways and means committee today following its submission yesterday to the Massachusetts Legislature.

From various quarters came expressions of disappointment that Governor Hurley's much-publicized "sane economy" program meant the largest actual budget recommendations in state history.

As Bond Issue

While it is true Governor Curley last year recommended in his budget message the expenditure of $78,359,250 in 1936, yet $9,196,540 of that amount was recommended as a bond issue, thus being entirely outside the budget itself. His actual budget proposals totaled $69,162,170.

The final Curley budget for 1937, as adopted by the legislature, totaled $72,907,391, including the supplementary budget. Thus observers were quick to note that unless the legislature clips some appropriations from the original Hurley budget, an average supplementary budget will send the total figure above the Curley all-time record budget of 1936.

Message States

The Governor, evidently endeavoring to counteract the criticism of those surprised at so large a budget, said in his budget message:

"I have employed every reasonable method to curtail appropriations requested by the various department heads. It had been my hope to reduce the final total very substantially, but a combination of unavoidable circumstances has rendered it impossible to effect as large a decrease as I had anticipated."

Larger Sums

While the Governor cut departmental requests from a total of $105,000,000 to $71,452,961, practically every department has received appropriations greater than during the five years preceding the Curley administration. The Governor's slashing of department requests is comparable to the accomplishments of preceding chief executives, including Governor Curley. Department heads pursue a policy of asking for more than they actually need.

The Hurley budget produces a deficit of $14,500,000, to be made up by a $11,500,000 state tax and continuation for another year of the 10 per cent surtax on incomes, which produced in the last two years approximately $3,000,000 annually.

Highest in 10 Years

The proposed $11,500,000 state tax is the highest in the last 10 years. In 1927, Governor Fuller had a $12,000,000 state tax. During the Curley years the state tax was set at $10,000,000, although in 1936 it would have reached $17,500,000 had not the Governor transferred remaining rev-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Old-Age Benefit Upheld In U. S. Court in Boston

Boston News Today

Judge's Finding Against Davis

The old-age benefit section of the Social Security Act was held constitutional today by Federal Judge George C. Sweeney, as he denied the petition of George P. Davis of Waltham which sought to enjoin the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston from paying the taxes levied under title eight of the act on corporations and employees.

The petition attacked the constitutionality of sections 804 and 802 or title eight, holding that they were beyond the power of Congress to enact.

The Court, however, held that the tax on the employer provided for in Section 804, is constitutional, is a valid excise and not beyond the power of Congress to enact, is for the purpose of collecting revenue for general welfare, and is uniform and not capricious.

Turning to Section 802 it ruled that the petitoiner had no standing in the attack upon it, since the corporation, it held, is only an agency for the collection of taxes imposed on its employees and is itself not subject to this particular tax.

Since the corporation was not taxed under this section, the court decided, it had no standing, and Mr. Davis, as a stockholder in it, also had no standing to attack the validity of that section. There the petition of Mr. Davis as a stockholder had no more standing than the corporation would have.

The petition also attacked title two, which provides for the future expenditure of the money received through the tax. But the court held that the petitioner has no standing in this case until such time as the money raised under title eight, is appropriated for the purpose for which it was collected.

Mr. Davis' petition also attacked the payments to be made in 1942—first disbursements under this section of the act—but the court ruled that it is not supposed to assume that such expenditure will be unconstitutional.

Therefore the petition for the injunction was denied and the bill is to be dismissed.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has under advisement at present the appeal of Mr. Davis in which his prayer for an injunction from a decision by Judge Sweeney to enjoin the Boston & Maine Railroad to prevent it from making unemployment tax payments, was denied.

Boston Relief Drive Under Way

A first-day report of $948,975.30 subscribed to the Greater Boston 1937 Community Fund in the campaign which started on Monday, brought cheers of enthusiasm to the workers gathered for the first report luncheon today in the Boston City Club. The addition to the original $4,100,000 goal of the $60,000 Red Cross flood relief quota has proved a great incentive to giving, it was said.

Ripley L. Dana was the chief speaker at the luncheon, and Gilbert D. Eaton of the Roxbury Boys' Club contributed some human interest anecdotes. The musical program included community singing, led by Oscar Huntting, and some instrumental numbers.

Those at the head table included Allyn B. McIntire, chairman of the publicity committee, Stuart C. Rand, chairman of the Industry and Finance Section; Charles Francis Adams, president of the Community Federation; Mrs. Harvey H. Bundy, vice-president; Louis E. Kirstein, vice-chairman of the campaign, Mrs. Robert Homans, and John J. Robinson, vice-chairmen; Samuel H. Wolcott, chairman of the special gifts division; Robert H. Holt, chairman of the Metropolitan Division, and Otto F. Bradley, executive director. Robert Cutler, general chairman of the campaign, presided.

The first report was given by Captain Keller, representing Walter F. Downey, director of the Parkway Districts. Captain Keller has seen service in the French Foreign Legion, the United States Marine Corps at the Mexican border with General Logan, and in the World War. He is now teaching German in English High school.

Police Take Off For Flooded Area

Cambridge and Somerville police, detailed to flood patrol duty, were ordered to report to East Boston airport this afternoon, to fly to Louisville, Ky.

Mayor Mansfield received a message shortly after noon from American Airways that the plane carrying 20 Boston police volunteers who left here at 6:10 a. m. for flood relief duty, had landed at Louisville, Ky., at 12:50, at Bowman Field, on high ground outside the city.

At the same hour, Superintendent of Police Edward Fallon was notified by Lieut. Lawrence L. Waitt that his unit of 14 light and radio specialists had detrained 10 miles outside of Louisville and was starting for the city.

A Coast Guard check this afternoon revealed that only six power surf boats are left at the 46 New England stations after shipments of life-saving craft West.

Governor Hurley late today authorized the Metropolitan District Commission to send three radio patrol cars, manned by six officers and three radio engineers, immediately to the flood area, and approved an appropriation of $1500 for the unit.

Twenty Boston police took off at dawn today from East Boston airport for emergency duty at Louisville, Ky.

The men, all volunteers, were chosen within 10 minutes after the call was placed on the police radio at 1:40 a. m. Nn less than two hours they assembled at police headquarters, were given hip boots and other flood equipment, and then breakfasted and run over to the waiting American Airlines plane.

Lieutenant James Hinchey and Sergeant Herbert Dwyer were in charge of this second contingent of Boston officers to depart for flood duty. The men now headed out of duty to relieve Louisville police and guardsmen now policing the inundated area.

The group of 14 which left Monday midnight by train, taking along six radio patrol cars and lighting and communications equipment, reported arrival this morning at Lockland, Ohio, 12 miles east of Cincinnati.

Lieutenant Lawrence L. Waitt telegraphed Superintendent Edward Fallon that he had established con-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Halt Called On Forest Work By Politicians

Conservationists Demand Reorganization of State Service

Experts Asked For

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 27 — Political appointments have so undermined the State Department of Conservation and the administration of Massachusetts CCC camps, that the situation "should no longer to tolerated," H. H. Chapman, president of the Society of American Foresters, charged today at the annual meeting of the society's New England section.

The attack was delivered by Mr. Chapman as chairman of the policy committee of the society, the report of which called for complete reorganization of the state conservation department. He was supported by Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association.

Mr. Reynolds carried the reorganization proposal even beyond the conservation department. He favored reorganization of all state departments every 10 years.

Friendship and Routine

During a decade, he said, politicians have an opportunity to weaken state service by the infiltration of friends and relatives wholly unsuited for the work. In addition, Civil Service appointees, safe in their positions, tend to slip into ruts and become inefficient.

Mr. Chapman's criticism was limited to administration of the conservation department and the CCC camps.

Without Training

"Not only has the standard of administration of the State Civilian Conservation camps been lowered by political appointments," he charged, "but recently the morale of the state forestry, which is the backbone of all forestry administration, has been shaken by the appointment of two politicians, who by no stretch of the imagination possess adequate professional khowledge or training for such responsibilities.

"Furthermore, this was done by a stultification of the civil service provisions of the state, through the submission of a so-called examination to these appointees, the contents of which a youth of high school age could pass without previous knowledge of forestry.

Management

"The probationary period for these political appointees will soon expire, and the direction of the enormously important program of state forestry, involving the purchase of 500,000 acres of new forests and their successful management, will be entrusted to the care of these incompetent appointees."

Investigation revealed that this attack was directed against Frank J. Sargent, superintendent of the state forest nursery, and assistant forester, and James A. Hanlon, assistant forester.

Favor in Legislature

Mr. Sargent formerly was a Republican member of the 1935-36 Legislature, but he indebted himself politically to former Governor Curley when he deserted his party to vote for Curley legislation several times. The result was his appointment to the conservation department.

Mr. Hanlon is a former local Democratic politician, whom, it is learned, the Governor forced upon Ernest J. Dean, the State Commissioner of Conservation. Mr. Dean, a former Republican legislator, was also a Curley appointee.

Examination Untechnical

The two assistant foresters were given non-competitive examinations to establish them as Civil Service appointees. A leading Massachusetts conservation expert obtained a copy of the examination, which the society attacked as necessitating no technical knowledge to pass, although the positions require technically trained men for forestry

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

DeCelles Says He Would End Car Insurance

Commissioner Gives His Personal Opinion on Compulsory Law

For Meighan Bill

Repeal of the compulsory automobile liability insurance law was favored today by Francis J. DeCelles, State Commissioner of Insurance, before the legislative committee on insurance.

The Commissioner's "bombshell" statement came during his argument favoring a bill filed to force insurance companies to renew the policies of those drivers who have appeal cases pending before the State Appeal Board.

A few weeks ago it was learned that insurance companies had refused to reinsure thousands of persons for various reasons. Hearings were held, and through state intervention, most cases were placed. However, the situation reveals insurance companies endeavor to select their risks, with the result that some persons are unable to obtain compulsory insurance.

Following this, Senator James P. Meehan of Lawrence filed a bill heard today.

Three Possibilities

"After a two-year study of conditions under compulsory insurance," Commissioner DeCelles said, "I am convinced that we either have to strengthen the law so that it will accomplish what it was intended to do, or else establish a state fund or repeal it entirely. Personally, I favor repeal, because there are so many loopholes, so many ways to evade responsibility to the detriment of the public and of decent insurance companies trying to co-operate."

This statement came from the commissioner who this year established lower insurance rates, the first time the rates had dropped since compulsory insurance was established nearly a decade ago.

Favors Meehan Plans

The commissioner favored the Meehan proposal saying, "Under the present law there is absolutely no protection of the motoring public of the Commonwealth. Our people are just being taken over the jumps, so to speak, under the present law, and the decent insurance companies are being penalized because of a few unscrupulous companies."

Mr. DeCelles declared in favor of a pool for sub-standard insurance risks, with each company assuming a proportionate share of the risk. The proposed legislation, he said, would allow distribution, equally among the companies.

John W. Downs, representing the Federation of Insurance Companies, opposed the Meehan legislation, declaring it to be unconstitutional.

Bar Harbor Scouts Double Flood Quota In Two Hours Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Jan. 27—With Bar Harbor's quota for flood relief contributions set at $200, a signal on the fire alarm sent 62 Boy Scouts scurrying to the fire station at 2:15 Monday afternoon to help collect this fund. At 5 o'clock they had returned with $194—although they had been detailed to raise about $75.

With the Congregational and Episcopal troops numbering 53 boys between them, reinforced by nine Sea Scouts, George H. Beard, superintendent of schools and one of the scout commissioners, said that the turnout was practically 100 per cent, and that the speedy collection of more than twice the expected sum set a new local record.

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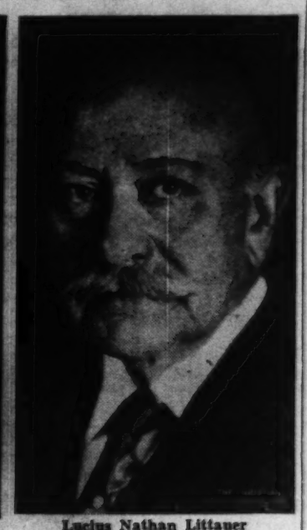
Dr. James B. Conant
President of Harvard University



Lucius Nathan Littauer
Glove Manufacturer Makes Harvard School for Public Administration Possible

Peace Moves Brighten Sky for Textile Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 27—Beacons heralding peace flamed today on the industrial horizon when two independent movements were started in textile circles here to prevent the recurrence of strikes for at least one year.

The way proposed to insure this truce was through contracts binding employers and employees and governing hours, wages and general working conditions.

Officials of the Federation of Dyers, Bleachers, Printers and Finishers are working on plans to obtain agreements with the Apponaug Finishing Company, where a strike recently ended, and the Providence Bleaching, Dyeing and Calendering Company in Olneyville. The union will make a request to the companies for conferences for this purpose as soon as the officers have completed a draft of the agreement, it was made known yesterday. The federation reported that it has an agreement with the Imperial Print and Finishing Company at Cranston. This agreement was the result of the settlement of a strike here two years ago, and was renewed at the end of its first period.

In Woonsocket, which is acknowledged to be the highest paying textile center in the nation, union leaders want contracts to keep peace in the industry because of an unusual situation. The membership of the Independent Textile Workers' Union has grown so rapidly that there is fear on the part of the management of some plants and the city's industrial committee that the workers might "get out of control" and serious consequences result.

During the past 24 hours, with James L. Bernard, U. S. conciliator, sitting in as an advisor, the contract feature for plants where the I. T. U. members are employed has been given serious consideration.

The contract is a part of the plan of the Woonsocket Industrial Board to maintain present working conditions, drive out "sweat shops" and encourage only so-called "fair companies" from opening plants in the city.

An attempt is being made to reach an understanding between the I. T. U. and the manufacturers whereby all industrial disputes will be brought to the industrial board before there are any walkouts. This board, of which Joseph Schmetz, president of the I. T. U. is a member, will propose a solution to the problem. If its recommendations are not accepted the U. S. Department of Labor will be asked to send conciliators into the field.

To make this program workable it is said that manufacturers and some members of the committee feel a contract is necessary to prevent major issues from arising. They also feel that something should be done to keep the 14,000 textile workers representing the I. T. U. in 90 per cent of the mills in Woonsocket and vicinity bound to "keep faith with the employers."

Another reason urged for the contract is the desire to eliminate differentials in wages, hours and machine loads, so that information regarding actual conditions could be sent to textile officials who desire to locate mills here.

The failure of new companies, especially the garment plants, to meet the wage standards of the Woonsocket workers has been responsible for several strikes. The discovery of "sweat-shop" conditions has resulted in the decision of the State Minimum Wage Commission to make an immediate survey, with a view of setting minimum wages for women and minors.

It was learned that in current strike settlements the United Textile Workers are asking signed agreements specifying future working conditions. This was the case in the recent settlement of the strike of the 900 workers of the Cabot Manufacturing Company in Brunswick, Maine. A similar agreement is awaiting the signature of principals involved in the strike at the Hill-Lacrosse Manufacturing Company plant in East Greenwich. Workers there have been on strike for two weeks, demanding higher wages, shorter hours and union recognition.

Ships in Distress In Cape Cod Canal

When a ship has trouble in the Cape Cod Canal, it is a distinct departure from the usual routine of news that pours over the teletype machine in the Maritime Association office of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. But when two ships get into trouble there in one morning as they did today, it is news equivalent to the man biting the dog.

Proceeding into the Canal at the southern end this morning, bound from Norfolk, Va., to Portland, Maine, with a heavy cargo of coal, the Peter H. Crowell, captained by George B. Murley, struck some obstacle in the narrowing channel and sustained serious damage to the bow. With water pouring into the hole, the ship was worked through the Canal and into Sandwich Bay at the northern end, then beached until repairs could be made.

Up to a late hour this afternoon, engineers were still at work trying to find the obstruction struck by the Crowell. The first theory was that something had dropped from the many dredgers in the canal and floated into the Crowell like a submerged iceberg. Now the engineers are trying to determine whether a new shoal has been built up by the action of the tides. Meanwhile, pumps were put into operation to rid the vessel of 12 feet of water in the hold.

Hardly had the Peter Crowell been beached when word came over the teletype that a dredger, the Governor Herrick, being used by army engineers in a widening project at the canal, had sunk near Bournedale as the result of a peculiar accident. The dredger was equipped with a shovel, suspended on a steel arm underneath the center of the hull. The shovel had become caught in some way on the bottom of the canal and ripped off, leaving a hole where the steel arm had formerly been.

Sportsmen's Show To Open Saturday

Workmen are busy transforming Mechanics Building's cavernous halls into vistas of northern wastes, virgin forest, secluded brooks and other scenes of outdoor beauty for the opening of the New England Sportsmen's Show Saturday at 1:30.

Deer, moose, white foxes, wolverines, bears and other animals will be placed on exhibition against backgrounds simulating their natural habitat. In this class, an unusual exhibit this year will be a cota mungi, a cross between an ant eater and a civet, brought from South America.

For eight days all three floors of the building will be open to visitors and at the huge tank in Grand Hall there will be daily programs of water sports and other sports enjoyed by guides of the North country. These contests will include log rolling, log-sawing, canoe tilting, fly casting, archery and rifle marksmanship.

Harvard to Put Public Affairs On Solid Basis

Public Administration School to Be Practical Not Theoretic

Report Is Specific

First Year Is Recommended for Organization—Experienced Staff Favored

Realism rather than academical theory—both in curriculum and choice of faculty members—is to be the keynote of the organization of Harvard's new graduate school of public administration, if the recommendations submitted last night by the commission appointed to map plans for the school, are followed.

The commission, headed by Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, was appointed by Dr. J. B. Conant, president of Harvard, after Lucius N. Littauer gave the university $2,000,000 "to promote the science and art of government administration, and to improve public administration—national, state, local—for the welfare of the whole people."

Graduated by Harvard in 1878

Mr. Littauer, a glove manufacturer, knew something of the problems involved, since from 1897 to 1914 he served as a Congressman from New York state. He was a member of the Harvard graduating class of 1878.

The commission appointed to study the opportunity, and to submit suggestions for the best organization of the proposed school, included, in addition to Dr. Dodds, Leonard D. White of the United States Civil Service Commission; William B. Munro, member of the executive board of the California Institute of Technology and former professor of American history and government at Harvard; Wallace B. Donham, dean of Harvard's graduate school of business administration; Harold H. Burbank, professor of economics, and Morris B. Lambie, professor of government.

No Students for Year

With the report submitted after a year of study since the $2,000,000 gift was made, the commission recommends that the graduate school—in an effort to attain a full measure of realism—should function without any students for its first year.

In this preliminary period a number of men who hold high positions in the Government should be brought to the school, it advised, to plan with the faculty the preparation and testing of courses of instruction and the formulation of a realistic program of research.

It was further advised that the school should not attempt to provide highly specialized preparation for individual branches of public service.

For General Coverage

It should seek to provide a thorough grounding in the principles and problems of public administration, without reference to the branch of the public service which its graduates may enter.

Promising young men already in the Government service should make up the bulk of the student body, when it is finally admitted, Dr. Dodds' report stated. These young men could arrange for leaves of absence to permit them to take the courses. The student body should also include men with professional training who could acquire knowledge of public administration at the school in order to realize their fullest potentialities in the public service.

The school must be regarded, it continued, as giving preparation for "service to the public rather than a mere means of earning a livelihood."

Proposed Courses

The proposed curriculum would include courses in public policy, economic and political statistics, public administration, business phases of governmental policy, and practical politics.

The last-named course would be designated to "acquaint the student with actual political situations" and to give him "a clear insight into the workings of the politician's mind as well as an acquaintance with the politician's technique."

The same realism should be used in the selection of the faculty as in the choice of courses, according to the report, which states:

"Preference should be given to men who are likely to develop their instructional technique in keeping with the needs and opportunities of this educational adventure.

Consideration of Public

"Emphasis should also be placed upon the likelihood of their being able to contribute to the public well-being by the results of their research into difficult and complicated problems of public administration."

The expansion of the school should proceed slowly and with extreme caution, the report warned. Both faculty and student body should be kept small during its early years, at least.

The commission declared that schools of this type would be a major addition to universities since: "The widening sphere of governmental activity and the increasing complexity of administrative functions combine to render adequate training of men for the public service more urgent than ever before."

Tax Rate Jump Held Likely If Mansfield Adds to Police

Up and Down Beacon Hill

While Mayor Mansfield appeared favorable yesterday to requests for increases in personnel of the police and fire departments, he did not indicate how such an additional force could be financed. City Hall today generally figured such pay-roll increases in these departments would mean an increase in the 1937 tax rate.

Joseph F. Timilty, commissioner of police, and Edward F. McLaughlin, fire commissioner, both called at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon to submit their departmental budgets. Mr. Timilty asked that his budget be increased by $540,000 to provide for 311 additional officers; Mr. McLaughlin reported the need of $120,000 additional for 120 more firemen.

Should the Mayor grant both these requests the tax rate would have to be increased by 38 cents per $1000, he explained, unless reductions in other departments could be made. Mr. Mansfield intimated, however, that he would probably approve only half the increases asked. In that case, if the Mayor does not see his way clear to effecting reductions elsewhere, a tax rise of 19 cents is probable.

Pledged Effort to Cut Tax

That Mayor Mansfield may effect this personnel shift without increasing taxes is a stimulating hope to many people. In his annual address to the City Council early in January the Mayor pledged himself to make "every effort to decrease the 1937 budget."

If the 150 police officers and 60 firemen can be added without additional cost, Mayor Mansfield probably will be lauded for his efforts. But if the money for such increases is sought by new taxes, this perennial issue may re-act in sharp criticism of Mr. Mansfield, elected to office as a reform candidate who would reduce taxes.

Need for Increase

Already this debatable question of whether or not new officers are needed for the police force is dividing the ranks of city hall workers; but this year, it is said, more than previously, there is real justification for Mr. Timilty's request.

The issue dates back to 1930 when the police department enjoyed a full quota of 2100 men. In the intervening years the ranks have been diminished to about 1800. Bureau deputies have passed away; patrolmen have been transferred from the street to radio cars; weakness both in patrol and in executive forces, the commissioner asserts, has resulted.

R. J. S.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and not quite so cold tonight and early Thursday; followed by cloudy, slowly rising temperature, probably rain or snow by night; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 20's; moderate northerly to easterly winds.

Maine: Fair and not quite so cold in the west portion tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness with rising temperature followed by snow beginning in the west portions late Thursday afternoon or night and in east portions Thursday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Fair with slowly rising temperatures tonight; Thursday cloudy with rising temperatures followed by snow beginning Thursday afternoon or night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and not quite so cold tonight; Thursday cloudy with slowly rising temperatures followed by rain or snow on the coast and snow in the interior beginning late Thursday afternoon or night.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north shifting to east winds and overcast weather tonight followed by rain over the south portion Thursday and rain or snow over the north portion by Thursday night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	18	18	Minneapolis	10	4
Chicago	22	20	New Orleans	50	50
Bermuda	66	66	New York	28	24
Denver	22	20	Norfolk	30	28
Helena	-6	-8	Philadelphia	28	26
Jacksonville	58	56	St. Louis	22	22
Kansas City	26	20	San Francisco	58	58
Los Angeles	64	62	Washington	28	26
Miami	74	74			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T. Jan. 27
B—Minimum Jan. [illegible]

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:30 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.

Sight all vehicles at 9:31 p. m.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

TREMONT—"Second Wife," with Walter Abel and Gertrude Michael, 8:50, 10:56 a. m., 1:02, 3:35, 6:08, 9:40. Also "Runaway Queen," with Anna Nagle and Cedric Hardwicke. 9:48, 11:54 a. m., 3:16, 4:49, 7:23, 9:58.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Pennies From Heaven," starring Bing Crosby. Orpheum: 10:38 a. m. Both theaters: 1:38, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. Also "More Than a Secretary," co-starring Jean Arthur and George Brent. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:05. Tomorrow: William Powell and Myrna Loy in "After the Thin Man."

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "God's Country and the Woman," with George Brent and Beverly Roberts. Fenway: 1, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Mind Your Own Business," featuring Charles Biggies and Alice Brady. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: "One in a Million," featuring Sonja Henie. Also George Arliss in "Man of Affairs."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Logging Along," "The Chesapeake Retriever," "Oklahoma As Is," "Wonder Spots of America," "Gifts in Rhythm," latest newsreels, and other shorts.

UPTOWN—Charles Laughton in "Rembrandt," 1, 4:10, 7:20, 10:20. Also "Banjo on My Knee," with Barbara Stanwyck. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"The Masque of Kings," by Maxwell Anderson. Fifth in the series of plays presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Featuring Henry Hull, Margo, Dudley Digges and Pauline Frederick. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

PLYMOUTH—"And Now Goodbye," comedy by Philip Howard, dramatized from James Hilton's novel. Starring Philip Merivale, assisted by Marguerite Churchill, Richie Ling, Hilda Plowright and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

COLONIAL—"Pride and Prejudice," dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, presented by Max Gordon. Fourth of the Theater Guild and American Theater subscription plays. Featuring Muriel Kirkland, Molly Pearson and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Cosman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"Maid of Salem," Starring Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Musical variety revue featuring Herbert Mundin. Tomorrow: Gladys Swarthout and Fred MacMurray in "Champagne Waltz." Stage: Ray Noble and orchestra with "Rainbow Room" revue.

MODERN—"The Plainsman," starring Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. 11:02 a. m., 2:36, 6:10, 9:44. Also "Stowaway," with Shirley Temple. 9:30 a. m., 1:06, 4:36, 8:13.

FINE ARTS—Elisabeth Bergner in "As You Like It." Directed by Dr. Paul Zinner. 1, 3:20, 5, 7:20, 9:40. "What the Parrot Said." 2:40, 6:40, 9:00.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The Man I Marry," featuring Michael Whalen, Doris Nolan, Nydia Bruce, Cliff Edwards and "Skeets" Gallagher. 3:30, 6:55, 10. Also "Rembrandt," with Charles Laughton. 2, 5, 8:35.

BOSTON—James Gleason and ZaSu Pitts in "The Plot Thickens." 10:53 a. m., 1:49, 4:45, 7:41, 10:19. Stage: Folies de Moulin Rouge. Al Trahan with Lady Yukona Cameron. Tomorrow: "Flying Hostess," with William Gargan and Judith Barrett. Stage: "Mardi Gras," a musical comedy revue.

MEMORIAL — "Great Guy," featuring James Cagney. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Preview tomorrow 10 p. m. of "Rainbow on the River," with Bobby Breen.

UNIVERSITY—"Naughty Marietta," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. Also "The Golden Arrow," with Bette Davis and George Brent. 1:40, 4:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Love on the Run," with Joan Crawford and Clark Gable. Also "Down the Stretch," with Patricia Ellis.

EXETER—Robert Young and Florence Rice in "The Longest Night." 2:10, 5:18, 8:14. Also "Banjo on My Knee." With Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 3, 6, 9:05. Tomorrow: "Mr. Cinderella," with Jack Haley and Betty Furness. Also "Tarzan Escapes," with J. Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan.

Music

PAINE HALL (Harvard Music Building)—Recital of Beethoven sonatas by Yves Chardon, violoncellist, and Roberta Tillotson, pianist. 5:30-6:30. Intermission until 8:15. No tickets required.

Other Events

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON LECTURE—Dr. Johnny A. E. Bouvral on "The Poetry of Chiaroscuro." Illustrated. Subject: In the Portals of Chartres and in Flemish Retables. Fogg Museum lecture hall. 4.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Saints and Symbols," guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Miss Mildred Seymour on "Circling America." Through Mexico, 60 Burroughs Street. 4.

Bicycle Pathway in Worcester Park Proposed by Mayor as Safety Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 27—As a measure of safety for bicycle riders by getting them off the highways, as well as furthering their enjoyment of riding, Mayor John S. Sullivan has announced that he is planning the laying of a bicycle path in Green Hill Park, a 500-acre reservation on the northwestern outskirts of the city.

Many accidents have resulted in the past year by collisions between automobiles and bicycle riders, due in some instances to carelessness on the part of autoists, and in others to the inability of inexperienced riders to maintain a straight course.

In providing an exclusive pathway for riders where they will be assured of a maximum amount of safety, the Mayor is of the opinion that this would result in hundreds of more taking up this form of recreation.

With the rapid increase in interest in bicycling, the Boston & Maine Railroad, during summer and autumn months, has featured excursions by train into New Hampshire in order that enthusiasts may take advantage of country roads and paths over the hills and through the woods where the scenic beauty is all that could be desired and automobiles are seldom encountered.

Many Worcester riders have taken advantage of these trips because of traffic conditions in the city. The mayor believes that the winding bicycle path through the beautiful Green Hill Reservation that he has in mind will prove just as attractive as the hills of New Hampshire. The mayor has taken steps to ascertain whether or not the path can be constructed as a WPA project this spring.

December Jump In N. E. Business Best Since 1928

Business activity in December, 1936, was better than normal and greater than any December since 1928, it was announced today by the New England Council in making public its monthly general business index.

Last month the index registered 103.7 of estimated normal. In December, 1935, the high point was 88 per cent of normal, and in 1928 it was 111.4. Between November and December of last year alone, the index moved up from 97.3 to 103.7, an increase of more than 6 per cent in two months.

Textile Activity

Textile mill activity was greater than in 1929, and well above the 1923-1925 average. Most branches of the industry have made money during 1936 and some of the profits are being expended on necessary programs of plant modernization. It is reported that the majority of New England woolen mills are sold up through Easter and are refusing to accept orders for delivery before that time. Business in both men's and women's wear is unusually active. Cotton mill activity is at a rate seldom exceeded, with activity during December at the highest level for that month since December of 1928.

Machine tool orders in December reached the highest index figure for any one month since 1919, according to a report of the National Machine Tool Builder's Association. In general manufacturers' orders received in December are well ahead of the month of November and a substantial volume of orders for heavy equipment is included.

Shoe Production

New England shoe production in December jumped to new high levels with a larger output than has been registered for that month in the history of shoe production statistics.

Industrial employment in all lines of manufacturing throughout New England increased by 2.5 per cent between November and December and stands at a level 9.4 per cent above December, 1935.

As was reported last month, electric power output stands at the highest levels in history, and the 1936 revenues of utility companies will surpass the previous high mark reached in 1930. Power output in New England during the week of Jan. 17 exceeded that of a year ago by 17.1 per cent.

The volume of bank debits in New England in December was 23.5 per cent greater than in the previous December and currently exceeds a year ago by about 20 per cent.

The value of New England building contracts increased 4.6 per cent between November and December. The year 1936 in total exceeded 1935 by 46 per cent with the largest volume of building since 1931.

Manufacturers of industrial electrical equipment report a steady and increasing buying movement in the New England district, another sign of a swing to plant modernization and expansion.

Page & Shaw
SUNDAY MUSICAL
10 AM
WBZ

FREE OPENING SESSIONS Next Week

MON. 8:00 Essentials of a successful marriage. 8:00 The facts behind the news (starts Feb. 8).

TUE. 8:00 Christian Religion in Life. 8:00 Living well on your income.

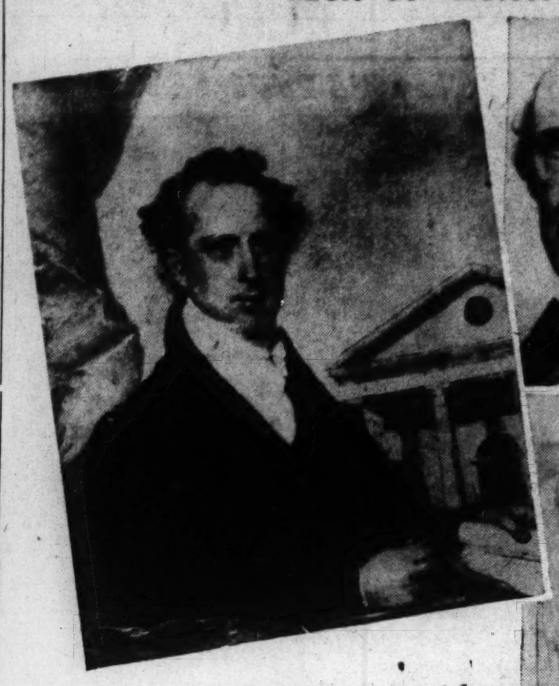
WED. 7:30 Visits with interesting personalities. 7:30 Effective speaking. 8:00 Suggestions for right living.

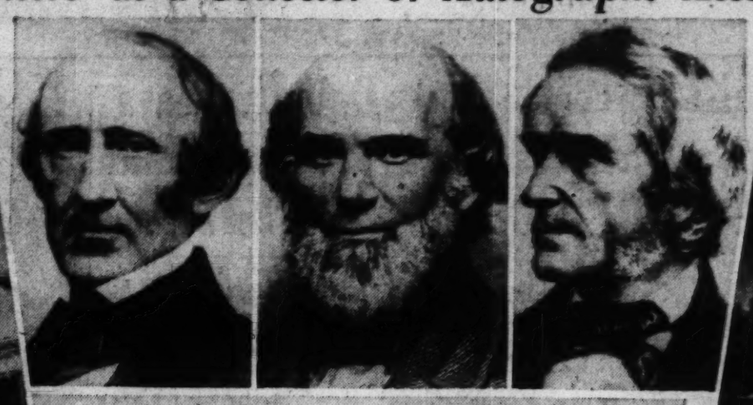
THU. 8:00 Are you in the right job? 8:00 Essentials of good photography.

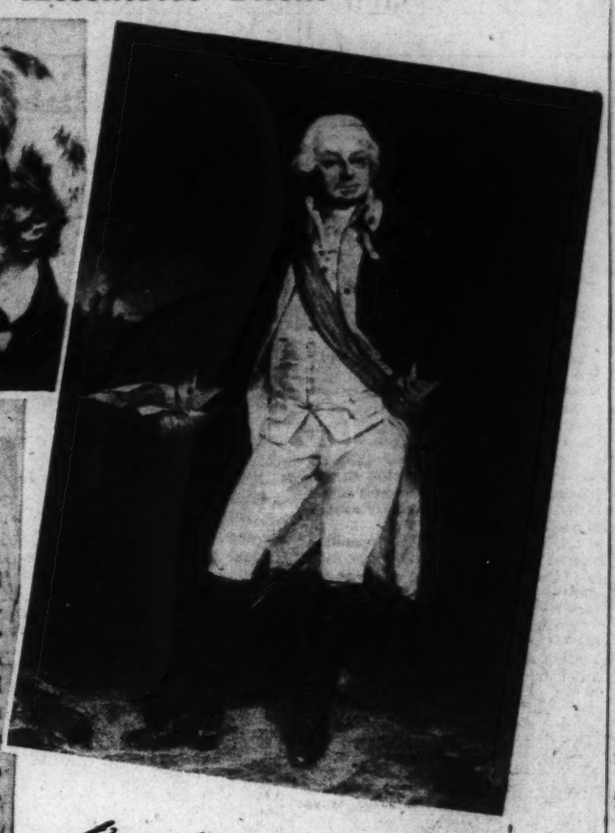
Write for Catalog C

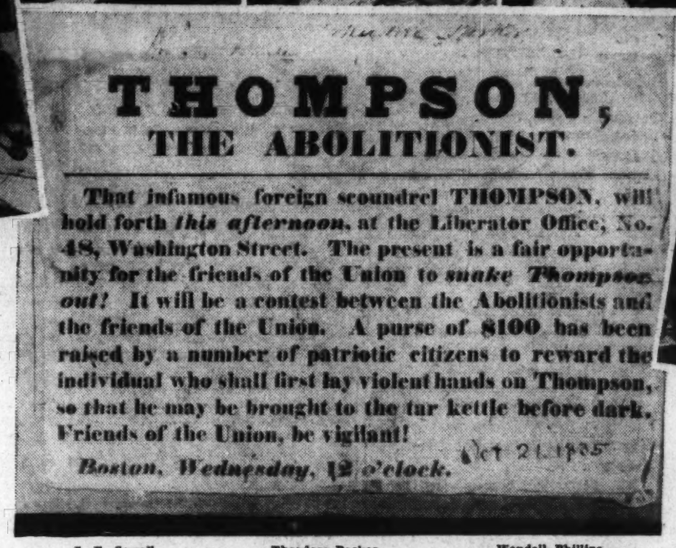
"Association School"
YMCA
316 Huntington Ave.
BOSTON

Men of 'Letters' as a Collector of Autographs Assembles Them








THOMPSON,
THE ABOLITIONIST.
That infamous foreign scoundrel THOMPSON, will hold forth *this afternoon*, at the Liberator Office, No. 48, Washington Street. The present is a fair opportunity for the friends of the Union to *snake Thompson out!* It will be a contest between the Abolitionists and the friends of the Union. A purse of $100 has been raised by a number of patriotic citizens to reward the individual who shall first lay violent hands on Thompson, so that he may be brought to the tar kettle before dark. Friends of the Union, be vigilant!
Boston, Wednesday, 12 o'clock.
Oct 21 1835

Josiah Quincy

S. E. Sewall

Wm. Ell. Phillips

Theodore Parker

S. E. Sewall Theodore Parker Wendell Phillips

Portraits, Signatures to Match Them, and an Abolitionist Warning, Gathered by Louis A. Holman

Boston Tea and Tar Pot Days Seen From a Quiet Print Shop

To Louis A. Holman, the practice of collecting stamps, or match boxes, or coins, or old china just for the sake of collecting them, is hardly more exciting than accumulating canceled checks. So when Mr. Holman not long ago came to the conclusion that he had enough signatures to put on display in his mellow, Old World print establishment in Boston, he was quite determined not to hold "just another autograph exhibit."

With a gallery of more than 100,000 portraits at his disposal it was soon decided by Mr. Holman and his assistants that the most appropriate method of displaying the 1000 or more autographs would be to accompany each signature, so far as possible, with a likeness of its owner. So Mr. Holman assembled a portrait as well as an autograph exhibition.

Anti-Slavery Visitor

One of the most dramatic items on display concerns the first visit to Boston of George Thompson, the famous English anti-slavery agitator, whom Boston reactionaries welcomed by forcing him to flee the country in an open boat. An example of the hatred for all anti-slavery advocates—especially those from overseas—in that first half of the nineteenth century is eloquently illustrated in a broadside concerning Thompson. It was posted at noon, Oct. 21, 1835, shortly before his departure, and read as follows'

"That infamous foreign scoundrel Thompson, will hold forth this afternoon at the Liberator Office, No. 48, Washington Street. The present is a fair opportunity for the friends of the Union to snake Thompson out! It will be a contest between the Abolitionists and the friends of the Union. A purse of $100 has been raised by a number of patriotic citizens to reward the individual who shall first lay violent hands on Thompson, so that he may be brought to the tar kettle before dark. Friends of the Union, be vigilant!"

The Liberator, it will be remembered, was the abolitionist paper edited by William Lloyd Garrison, who suffered violence more than once for his efforts in behalf of emancipation.

Thompson's forced departure, however, had a happy sequel in 1851. Again, during the Civil War, he was the guest of honor at a reception in the House of Representatives, in the presence of President Lincoln and a majority of the Cabinet.

The letter on exhibition refers to the 1851 visit which saw Thompson once more in Boston. It is an invitation signed by S. E. Sewall, Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker, noted Boston liberals, to a reception in honor of the English liberator, "as a token of their personal esteem and high appreciation of his labors in the cause of impartial liberty, without regard to complexion, caste, or clime; and in reciprocation of that spirit of universal brotherhood which he has so signally exhibited to the world, and by the prevalence of which the nations of the earth are to be united in amity, to overthrow every form of injustice and tyranny."

A rather amusing letter is one from Josiah Quincy, dated Dec. 31, 1827, to the Committee of the Church in Federal Street on the subject of ringing church bells for fire alarms. In those days, Quincy was mayor of Boston and, through an interesting coincidence, the great brick arches which now serve as repositories for Mr. Holman's picture files, supported the ovens on which the Quincy meals were prepared. For what is now Holman's Print Shop was once the basement of the Quincy mansion.

"Gentlemen," wrote Mayor Quincy, "it is thought by the Mayor and Aldermen that a more systematic provision for ringing the bells in cases of fire, should be arranged, & for this purpose locks should be put on each belfry, to be provided by the City, and keys should be given to the watchman in the Ward, & to certain other persons to be specified. . . .

"It it our intention to appoint a person in the vicinity of each bell, whose duty it shall be to repair to the bell in case of fire, & be responsible for its ringing and ceasing to ring, to be paid for that service . . ."

Another amusing item is the following signed by Thomas Dawes, an associate of Paul Revere, dated Feb. 12, 1771:

"Honorable John Hancock, Esq. Sir please to deliver one Chaldron of Coal, to Mr. Thomas Aspinwall, on order; and charge youd humble Servt."

Often the more obscure items are just as quaint and interesting as those with more impressive signatures. For instance, these few lines written in 1855 by Timothy Dwight, later president of Yale, to an unknown correspondent when Dwight was still a senior tutor:

"I hope that you will make as much noise in the world as you have made in College;—but you must allow me to say, for the sake of your friends, that I hope it will be noise of a different sort.

"I shall always be glad to hear of your success, and I hope that, at some future day, I may see you surrounded by your children;—but I cannot hope that they will enter Yale College, or room near him whose unfortunate lot it may be, in those days, to be the Senior Tutor."

Provincial Congress Summons

From the point of view of Colonial history, probably no document in the collection exceeds in importance the notice from Benjamin Lincoln, the American general, who, as secretary of the Provincial Congress of 1774, wrote to "the Constitutional members of His Majesty's Council of this Colony . . . to give their attendance at the next meeting of this Congress . . . that this Body may have the benefit of their advice upon the important matters that may then come under consideration. . . ."

Recipients of this letter included Artemus Ward, Benjamin Greenleaf, Caleb Cushing, Richard Derby, James Otis, William Sever and Jedediah Prebble, who helped organize both the Congress and the Committee of Safety which authorized the purchase of materials for an army and ordered them deposited at Concord and Worcester.

These are but a few examples from an exhibition which contains autographs of statesmen, politicians, patriots, reformers, educators, musicians, actors and writers. The time range covered is from Charles II to the second Roosevelt.

There are papers concerning the South Sea Bubble, a letter from Nathan Hale, picked up from a pile of refuse on the floor of an old house, documents signed by Charles Montague, who introduced the bill to establish the Bank of England, a letter from Robert Morris, who lost his personal fortune serving the cause of the American revolution and was subsequently jailed for debt. And perhaps most oddly amusing of all, there is a permit to fish in London's famous city stream, the Serpentine, signed by Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, brother of George IV.

Benjamin Lincoln

Quoddy Village Peers Into Future For Some Sign of the Star of Hope

EASTPORT, Maine, Jan. 27 (AP)—Rows of vacant houses in a $1,000,000 Government village symbolized today the dormancy which settled over eastern Maine with suspension of the Passamaquoddy Bay power project.

A general air of expectancy, of people waiting for something to happen, prevailed no less in Eastport and surrounding towns than in the attractive little Quoddy village, itself, just outside this city.

Recovery from cessation of activity on the $36,000,000 tidal project still awaited an initial stimulus.

"How could there be recovery so soon?" asked one city official. "For a year every activity here was centered on the construction of the project. Its suspension has thrown everything out of joint."

There was no discouragement, however, although property owners had empty buildings, enlarged homes, unpaid bills. Eastporters had serene confidence President Roosevelt was sincere when he said here last July, "Quoddy will be built."

Just now the entire region "marked time." In the stately, white administration building at Quoddy village Capt. Samuel D. Sturgis, army engineer, presided over an office force vastly smaller than that of a year ago when construction was in full stride, holding the job open for engineers if and when the project may be revived.

Behind the administration structure a row or two of homes were occupied, but beyond them, row on row, other houses were empty of life. The vast dormitory, which once housed a working army, also was dark and silent, along with two large apartment houses, closed but ready for occupants at any time.

A small staff maintained restricted service in the village hospital. Save for a few office workers who use it for handball and indoor athletics, the big mess hall with its equipment to feed hundreds of persons was empty.

Out on the two completed dams, part of the contemplated system to harness tides for electric power, activity centered an armoring the northeast faces with granite slabs.

Quoddy Village itself was in charge of a national youth administration representative, whose staff interested itself in organizing welfare work in Eastport while awaiting orders for other activity. Plans for using village facilities for a trade school for boys and girls progressed slowly.

Eastport officials felt that, outside of reviving the power project, recovery would come slowly through rebuilding of the city's sardine and general fisheries industries and by seeking to capitalize the tourist value of the Quoddy project.

'Named' Mittens in Fancy Designs Keep White Mountain Knitters Busy

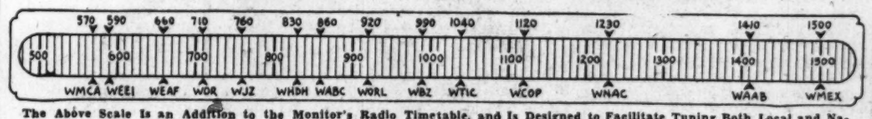
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITEFIELD, N. H., Jan. 27—Norwegian-type knit mittens, carrying designs descriptively called the "Skier," "Scottie," "Rose chain," "Sweetheart" and "Reindeer," are the basis of a home industry in this White Mountain community that has earned $800 for 11 workers since last spring. Credit for the idea belongs to Mrs. Frank Dodge, who is known to summer visitors at Whitefield.

The venture was started when Mrs. Dodge decided to create original designs for mittens for her children. She turned over copies of the patterns she had plotted on graph paper to about a half dozen local knitters. By August they had 100 pairs ready to be sold. These were placed on sale at the Mountain View House and found a ready market. Today they are on sale in city stores.

The home workers have now branched out into the heavy ski sock field. A pair of socks and a pair of mittens are zoxed up and sold as a set. So skilled have the knitters become that each worker is now able to turn out two sets each week. More knitters will have to be added as orders are coming in faster than they can be filled.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	"Dick Tracy" sketch	Recordings and reports
5:15	Children's Corner	Safety Crusaders	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	Blue Flames, quartet	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board; talk	"Old Homestead": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Baseball school
6:00	News; Sport Review	News; Little Shows; orches-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	'News of Youth"	tra; quartet; soloist	"Musical Roundup"; record	Talk, Mayor Mansfield
6:30	Studio chorus recital	News; music; sketch	Radio feature, with soloists	Dinner concert
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	and organist	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": guests	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Popeye" sketch	Jesters, male trio	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Dave Schooler's Orchestra
7:30	Jack Randolph, songs	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Chorus; vocal and instrumen-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	Beake Carter, news comment	"Music You Love"	tal soloists; narrator; organ	"Deep South": music
8:00	Cavalcade of America: dra-	Beatrice Lillie; Victor Arden	"One Man's Family": drama	Hudson-De Lange Orchestra
8:15	matic sketch; orchestra	and his orchestra	from San Francisco	Count Basey's Orchestra
8:30	George Burns & Gracie Allen;	Ethel Barrymore in "Young	Serenade: Wayne King and	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
8:45	Henry King's Orchestra	Woodley," sketch	his orchestra; soloists	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:00	Nino Martini, tenor; Andre	Fred Niblo's Professional	"Town Hall Tonight": Fred	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
9:15	Kostelanetz's Orch.; chorus	Parade: variety program;	Allen; Mighty Allen Art	Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:30	Jessica Dragonette, soprano;	H. Leopold Spitalny and his	Players; amateurs; Peter	Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:45	Al Goodman's Orchestra	orchestra	Van Steeden's Orchestra	Network sport program
10:00	"Gang Busters": network	WBZA Players	"Your Hit Parade": soloists;	Network sport program
10:15	dramatic sketch	WBZA Players	quartet; orchestra	Network sport program
10:30	Talk, "Family Planning"	"Tales of Opera": dramatiza-	Meredith Willson's Orchestra	Network sport program
10:45	Patti Chapin, songs	tion and music	Meredith Willson's Orchestra	Lee Shelley's Orchestra
11:00	Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
11:15	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc."; sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:30	Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:45	Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.
11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver": domestic advice.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:15 WNAC, Variety program: Don McNeill, master of ceremonies.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Second annual MacDowell Festival: Mrs. MacDowell; soloists; orchestra.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fashion Show: Eddy Duchin's Orchestra.
4:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Concert Hall: Story of the Song; vocal recital.
4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band concert.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
5:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Current Questions Before Congress."

Dinner and After

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Alexander Woollcott, commentator.
7:30 WAAB, "What Use Is Art Anyway?": Boston Museum of Fine Arts talk.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees: Percy Grainger; Briane Aherne; Men of Gotham.
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Band Wagon": Kate Smith; Henry Youngman, comedian; Command Appearance; vocal trios; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Roy Shield's Orchestra; soloists.
8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Symphony Orchestra concert.
8:30 WBZ, "Sweetest Love Songs Ever Sung."
9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat; Mary Small's Juvenile Review; soloists; comedy duo; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), America's Town Meeting of the Air: "How Can Industry and Labor Solve Their Problems?": talks, Charles P. Howard and George Sokolsky.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Your Adventure," with Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Music Hall": Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Victor deLagen; Josephine Tummins; Rosalind Marquis; orch.
10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Jamboree; orchestra; master of ceremonies; soloists.

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AAA Soil Plans To Cut Payments For New England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—A considerable shift in soil conservation plans for New England under the AAA, by which payments will be given only in very limited areas for the transfer of acreage from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops has been announced here.

Last year, for all six states, payments were given farmers on two bases: for diverting acreage from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops, and by using better soil-building practices. The first method did not work out successfully, and is not this year supported by farmers in the area. Instead, almost the entire emphasis is being laid on soil-building practices, for which slightly larger payments will be made because the other method of conservation is not rewarded.

The new plans became known today as the full Maine program was announced. A. W. Manchester, director of the northeast division of the AAA, said that limitations on diversion payments would be invoked by all the states.

Maine has already limited such payments to commercially important potato areas. Vermont has limited diversion payments to tobacco growers, and similar policies are being worked out in the other four states.

Soil building payments will be given for the following farm practices in Maine:

Preserving productivity of potato land.
Improving pasture land.
Increasing acreage of legume hay and productivity of all hay lands.
Reforesting eroding hillsides too poor for continued farming.
Improving farm woodlands.

In Aroostook county soil-building payments also will be made for contour cultivation and strip-cropping.

Farmers in many parts of Maine felt, said Mr. Manchester, that diversion payments were not needed. "Except for a few counties," he said, "Maine farmers believe that for them soil conservation means for the most part improving pasture and hay land. Because fewer diversion payments will be made in the State this year, somewhat greater assistance will be available to farmers who use soil-building practices."

Flood Brings Rush Of Shovel Orders

NORTH EASTON, Mass., Jan. 27 (AP)—Owners of a shovel manufacturing company, who had planned to curtail production this week to take inventory, threw their machinery into high speed tonight. They got orders for 20,000 shovels from the midwestern flood area.

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WPA Housecleaning In New Hampshire Cuts 445 Off Rolls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 27—The WPA housecleaning in New Hampshire has resulted in 445 WPA relief and "white collar" workers being taken off the Federal projects pay roll.

According to William P. Fahey, state administrator, the actual needs of 8147 WPA workers were studied by trained investigators over a period of two months to ascertain who on the rolls were not in actual need of work or who had sufficient income from other sources. As a result the 445 were removed. The study of 3431 relief workers in Manchester alone resulted in the discovery that 231 were ineligible in the estimation of officials.

Mr. Fahey declared he "would not be surprised if an investigation would be held every six months to discover those cases where economic betterment has changed workers from eligibles to ineligibles."

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Publicity Sought For Tax Appeals Board Abatements

Law-Making in Process

Charges that the State Board of Tax Appeals "is set up for the large apartment house owners and banks rather than the small home owner, with firms of lawyers hogging the business" were made today by Mayor J. Fred Manning of Lynn before the legislative committee on state administration.

Mayor Manning was appearing in support of a bill filed by Senator George C. Moyse of Waltham requiring the tax appeals board to list all their abatements, the amounts and the persons interested in the cases.

Today's attack is but one of many similar attacks due to be directed against the State Board of Tax Appeals this year, inasmuch as several bills have been filed for the abolition of the board on the grounds that it has been favorable to large taxpayers, particularly those in Boston.

Under the present system, the board is not required to make reports on the cases it settles. Senator Moyse, as the first speaker at the hearing, declared practically every other state board reports annually on its work.

Although the public is entitled to know who gained "large abatements" in taxes and "everyone is calling 'lower the taxes,' here we have a board working in the dark so far as we are concerned," Senator Moyse argued.

"The small home owner has little business with the board," Senator Moyse added. "I say, any man who opposes the listing or publishing of his name as recipient of a large abatement has not obtained it honestly."

Mayor Manning said that "one lawyer who couldn't qualify as an expert in any court of law or elsewhere" gains large abatements from the board.

The Lynn Mayor proposed that the Moyse bill provide for a brief summary of each case, and the vote taken by the five-man board, making the charge that "only one man on the five-man board of tax appeals hears evidence and then the other five join in the decision, sometimes overruling the opinion of the single member."

The Moyse bill was also supported by Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

John D. Wright, senior counsel for the tax appeals board and former board member until Governor Curley failed to reappoint him, was questioned at considerable length concerning the activities of the board. During the questioning, Senator Moyse criticized the 6000 cases pending before the board. Mr. Wright defended the number of pending cases, charging the depression was responsible for this condition.

* * *

A system of junior county reform schools would be setup parallel to the present state system if the Legislature passed a proposed bill to authorize committment of boys under 12 years to county training schools, Miss Mary V. Clark of Springfield, declared today before the legislative committee on public welfare.

Miss Clark, a former inspector of public institutions in New York state, spoke in opposition to a bill field by Representative Andrew J. Coakley of Chicopee. Representative Coakley defended his bill by saying under the present system boys under 12 years convicted of minor offenses, but not available for probation, must be sent to the Lyman School.

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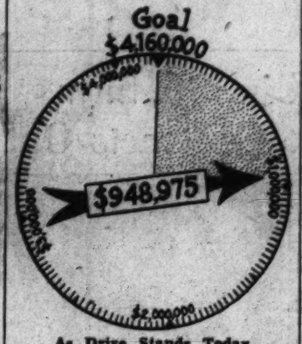

As Drive Stands Today

Relief

(Continued from Page 9)

tact with Mayor Neville Miller of Louisville, who requested Mayor Mansfield to send aid.

"Talk possible but very difficult," Lieutenant Waitt wired. "Conditions very bad."

To Mayor Mansfield, Lieutenant Waitt wired at 11 a. m., "Leaving Lockland for Louisville immediately and expect to arrive in about four hours. Conditions in Louisville extremely bad, according to information. This railroad station is crowded with refugees evacuating the flood areas. Will advise further on arrival."

After the departure of the police plane around 6 a. m., Coast Guard headquarters in the Customs House again took up its search for available power craft to send to the Mid-West. It announced that it had orders to send six 36-foot motor lifeboats to Cairo, Ill. Officers said these boats, manned by crews of four men each, probably would be ready for shipment this evening.

The six boats have been requisitioned from the Point Allerton station at Hull, Gloucester; Isles of Shoals station, off Portsmouth, N. H.; Straits Mouth station at Rockport, Mass.; Point Judith on Narragansett Bay, and New Shoreham station, Block Island.

In addition, it was learned this afternoon, a 26-foot motor surf boat is being brought to the Charlestown Navy Yard by truck and cradle trailer from Woods Hole. This power boat is from the cutter Algonquin, stationed at Woods Hole.

Tonight's shipment brings the total of New England boats sent west to 46, with a complement of 189 men. Chief Boatswain S. E. Littlefield of Wakefield, R. I., will be in charge of the unit leaving this evening.

Lieut. Commander Robert C. Jewell of Rockland, Maine, commander of the coast guard ice breaker Kickapoo and in charge of patrol service along the coast of Maine, was ordered to Washington today to receive instructions to proceed to the flood zone and co-ordinate coast guard activities in the area.

Gloucester's offer of assistance in dories and men—held up lacking officials orders from Washington and means of sending the craft west—became an actuality today when the Gloucester City Council contributed a truck to carry the boats.

Fishermen lashed the dories, fitted into each other, atop the truck this morning, and completed preparations for an overland dash to Louisville. A sustenance fund of $300 had been raised by public subscription. Ten American Legionnaires are driving out with the dory truck to reciprocate for Louisville's hospitality extended to the national Legion convention held in that city.

Clayton Expects Better Weather For Flood Areas

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, Mass., Jan. 27—Words of comfort for those in the midwest flood areas came today from Dr. Henry Helm Clayton, weather forecaster who deals in long-range predictions—and is generally right.

The danger of a further rise in the Ohio and upper Mississippi rivers is over, he says, "they have probably reached their maximum height. Certainly, the break in weather has come with clearing skies and indications that the cold now overhanging the West will extend eastward. Even if there is more precipitation, colder weather will prevent it from adding to the already overflooded areas."

Dr. Clayton in December predicted a colder and wetter year for 1937 from his "pocket" observatory in Canton where prognostications are based fundamentally on sunspot conditions. Somewhat colder than normal was forecast for the area east of the Rocky Mountains except along the Gulf coast and Florida. There will be rainfall in excess of normal east of the Mississippi, he said at the time, "and over the plateau region west of the Mississippi, rainfall may not exceed normal but will be greater than during the past year."

Applies to Averages

Of course this advance information applies to weather averages for the whole year and not for one particular season. So far the West has lived up to his expectations, but in the East while precipitation occurred as predicted, further research is needed before it will be possible to accurately determine in advance, exactly where the "fronts" of overlapping air currents which are responsible for snow and rain, will be located. In the case of the present situation in the Mid-West, Dr. Clayton admitted the danger area was between 200 and 300 miles further inland than he expected.

The unseasonably warm weather which has prevailed over southern New England is accounted for by an aerial "Gulf Stream" which normally should be several hundred miles south and east of this region. Had it occurred during the summer, it would have been recorded as one of those August "scorchers" bringing drought in its path. The stream, which is like an aerial ocean of warm air, may suddenly shift to its normal position, or it may continue for several weeks more.

It is this warm air current which carries the moisture so undesirable along the Ohio. However, in that area is where the north-flowing airmass meets the cold Arctic blast and in the violent conflict that ensues, storms and floods follow.

Effect of Sun

Regarding the effect of the sun upon weather conditions on earth, Dr. Clayton points out that "even slight changes in the amount of solar radiation cause major weather disturbances here. For instance, when the sun is sending forth a little more energy than usual, the air over the equator is heated more readily, which makes the pressure fall. With higher pressure at the poles, the colder winds move down, while the warm air moves north. These large movements of atmosphere cause the changes in general weather conditions all over the earth.

"Earth weather changes are not 'purely accidental,'" he continued, "they arise from very definite causes. The time will come when the weather will be as predictable as an eclipse."

What's Going On in the Arts

Joseph Szigeti

Last night in Jordan Hall, Joseph Szigeti, violinist, played a program somewhat conventional in outline, yet endowed with arresting qualities in point of performance. The Beethoven "Kreutzer" Sonata was followed by the Bach Sonata in A minor for violin alone. Debussy's Sonata in G minor was bracketed with the Liszt Violin Rhapsody (a peculiar grouping) and for final numbers Mr. Szigeti selected Ravel's "Pièce en forme d'Habanera," Sigurd Lie's "Sne," announced as a first performance, Scriabin's Study in Thirds, arranged by Mr. Szigeti, a Pastorale by Stravinsky, the Hartmann arrangement of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Flight of the Bumble Bee" and the Kreisler arrangement of De-Falla's Spanish Dance.

Mr. Szigeti evidently attempted a collection of numbers which should supply enjoyment for all types of listeners, but it was a mistake to open with the "Kreutzer" Sonata, although it is true that the work was heard under advantageous conditions. The artist's inflexible bow-arm was a restraining influence, and while there could be no possible doubt as to Mr. Szigeti's intentions, the interpretation turned out to be somewhat dry. Great virtuosity in performance marked the Bach sonata, at the conclusion of which the audience gave the artist an ovation. Mr. Szigeti also revealed remarkable fleetness and delicacy in the Debussy sonata, which is often reminiscent of the Preludes by this composer.

The name of Paganini was absent from the program, yet those who enjoy that eccentric's violin fare probably were consoled by the inclusion of the Liszt item, a piece of musical bombast which never fails to stir enthusiasm. Mr. Szigeti's finely developed left-hand technique was evident in an engrossing performance of the Scriabin and the Rimsky-Korsakoff numbers, yet the program as a whole left at least one listener peculiarly unsatisfied. There was brilliance throughout, but the deeper qualities of musicianship were absent, except in rare instances.

The support lent Mr. Szigeti by Nikita Magaloff at the pianoforte was one of the most enjoyable portions of the recital. The pianist played the entire program of accompaniments sans score, and with unusual penetration. G. M. S.

Theater Dances of Japan

The dances presented by the Japanese dancer, Kenji Hinoki, at the Repertory Theater last evening, are his own creations, founded though they are on the classical traditions of his country.

He presents them simply, appealingly, without any spectacular sense of showmanship. They are based mostly on poems, delicate and uncrowded as the Japanese print. Their

James Cagney in "Great Guy" at the Keith Memorial

depiction entails much miming along with bodily movement not entirely foreign to us. The arms are used in not too unfamiliar fashion—if without the sinuosity of the Oriental dance as we find it in Shan-Kar, also without the vigor we feel in the modern dance.

The body is supple, agile. Mr. Hinoki has fine phrasing, sharp punctuation. Rhythmic propulsion is faintly present and in one dance, "Kyo Tai—a dramatic portrayal of the insane," entirely missing. This dance, done without music, shows the influence of visiting Western dancers, and reveals in the dancer remarkable gymnastic ability. As a dance, according to accepted prescriptions here, it lacks form.

The bland, delicate pictures have a charm and flavor of their own that gently pleases without sweeping to great heights of exaltation. For example, "a timberman making his way down the river guiding a raft at midnight—Ikada Nori"; "a fisherman anticipating a successful day as the rhythm of the sea plays against his boat—Defune No Minato," or "the golden era of the Shoguns at the happy celebration invoked by cherry blossoms—Genroku Hanamiodori."

Humor there is, and, in some of the caricatures or more playful dances, more than one trace of Kreutzberg's drolleries—whether by kinship or by imitation, only a learned student of the Japanese dance could tell.

The costumes were undoubtedly authentic and very enjoyable. Because the alien piano would fail to support the dancer with the native atmosphere, phonograph records of actual Japanese music were used for accompaniment.

Madame Sugimachi, diminutive, sweet and pictorial as a Japanese doll, sang several ballads and an aria from "Madam Butterfly," delightfully.

The occasion was sponsored by the Japan Society of Boston. M. L.

Collegium Musicum

The fourth program of the Collegium Musicum—an informal series held at the Longy School of Music, Cambridge, and given over to the performance and discussion of unfamiliar music—was heard last night. Compositions by Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, most celebrated of the sons of the great Johann Sebastian, occupied the evening. There were a Trio in G major for two violins and cello, with harpsichord; an Arioso from the D major Sonata for viola da gamba; an Allegro moderato from a C minor Sonata for violin and harpsichord; four songs, and the Third Symphony for strings and harpsichord.

It is C. P. E. Bach's fate to be dismissed automtically as a transitional figure, a stepping-stone from the age of the great contrapuntists to that of the great symphonists and masters of the keyboard—Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven. The neatness and superficiality of his style is a cliché of the histories and dictionaries; the importance of his treatise on pianoforte-playing is taken for granted. Perhaps only those whose whim it is to master the intricacies of eighteenth century ornament need concern themselves with the "Versuch."

But the chamber music is another matter. Last night's rare chance to hear it at some length revealed a strong and eloquent personality, an expressive and involved yet balanced phras structure, a gift for poignant chromaticism, in which it is not far-fetched to see the influence of Sebastian—but assimilated and blended with the more conscious elegance of Emanuel's day. The chattering superficiality of the age is not absent from this music; it is fairly profuse in the "symphony" performed last night. But it is more than balanced by the remarkable richness and warmth of his best melodic vein—concentrated in such things as the Arioso for viola da gamba and in the sacred songs.

The program was under the direction of Hubert Lamb, who offered prefatory comments upon the music and officiated at the piano, which did duty for a harpsichord. The other performers were Emily Johnson and Mervin Whitcomb, violinists; Priscilla Thierry, violist; Russell Curtis, cellist, and Helen Sanderson, soprano. They performed their task in a manner which justified the applause with which they were rewarded. S. S.

Hurley Budget of $71,452,961 in Committee

(Continued from Page 9)

enue in all special funds into the general fund.

Governor Hurley continues the practice of his predecessors in recommending transfer of a portion of the gasoline tax revenue from the highway fund to the general revenue fund. His recommended transfer of $7,300,000, which is certain to result in protests from automobile associations, which demand that gasoline tax money be spent only for highway work.

Pay-as-you-go

However, the Hurley budget returns the State to its traditional "pay-as-you-go" policy, which the Governor promised he would restore as soon as possible. In other words, the Hurley budget is financed through current revenue, rather than partly by bond issues. During the preceding Ely and Curley administrations, bond issues totaled $36,919,000, in the six-year period.

Among the difficulties Governor Hurley ran into in developing his budget were inescapable increased expenditures, the result of acts of his predecessors, particularly Governor Curley.

The Governor pointed out that bond payments this year total $5,399,395.83, or $1,173,674 more than in 1936. The state share of old age assistance costs has reached $6,400,000, or $1,226,000 more than in 1936. This is the result of the 1936 act reducing the eligibility age for old age assistance from 70 to 65 years.

Yet Governor Hurley was able to make an immediate reduction of $3,200,00 in considering the 1937 budget, inasmuch as he is not forced to spend that amount for flood repair work, as was Governor Curley in 1936.

An increase of 600 patients in state mental institutions necessitated addition of $529,000 in the budget to care for them. From 1921 to 1937, Mr Hurley pointed out, the number of mental patients cared for by the state has risen from 24,117 to 37,765.

Furthermore, the Governor has found it necessary to set up a reserve funds of $500,000 "to provide for the greater cost of food and other commodities."

Progressive Budget

"Despite the unfortunate burden imposed by these various requirements," the Governor stated in his message, "I have considered it desirable to prepare a progressive budget. Massachusetts has always been a forward looking State. Her people seek advancement, development, growth. This budget, therefore, is not penurious. It provides adequately for the maintenance of existing activities, and for the necessary extension of certain services."

Expansion of the state police force by 25 men and purchase of a state police airplane is provided for by the Governor in boosting the appropriation of the State Department of Public Safety by $94,000, "to provide for better protection of persons and property . . . and for improved safety upon the highways."

Added $268,500

He added $268,500 to the State Department of Education appropriation to "strengthen services rendered by the Teachers' Colleges, the Massachusetts State College, the Textile schools, and the Division of University Extension, and to provide for the education of a larger number of physically handicapped persons."

Governor Hurley also provided for construction and improvements at state institutions totaling $1,176,000, $280,000 more than thus expended in 1936. He also establishes in his budget a $500,000 reserve fund to match any grants from Federal Government for other construction.

Substantial Cut

The Governor reported "a substantial reduction in various sources of revenue consequent upon the business depression and certain changes in law. These sources of revenue unfortunately have not recuperated to any great extent."

He pointed out corporation tax revenue has dropped from $27,656,554 in 1931 to $18,000,000 in 1937.

To increase state revenue he announced he has diverted department heads "to canvas carefully the question of imposing fees for special services for which no fees are charged at present and also to consider the matter of increasing fees for special services which are not now entirely supported in this manner.

In addition, he recommended an increased state share of betting receipts at horse and dog races.

In his message, the Governor pointed out that savings in the State Racing Commission, State Milk Control Board, State Department of Public Works, State Department of Agriculture will result in the discharge of unnecessary personnel. The exact number, he said, could not now be determined.

Racing Board

The Racing Commission appropriation has been cut from the 1936 figure of $200,000 to $162,500. The Milk Control Board, which had an appropriation of $171,500 in 1936, must spend only $157,000 under the Hurley budget. The Public Works Department suffered a reduction from $13,627,972 in 1936 to $10,984,450 in 1937. The Agriculture Department budget item has been cut from $418,000 to $399,000.

Politics Halts Forest Work

(Continued from Page 9)

efficiency. The examination questions were:

1. State briefly the advantages derived from state-operated nurseries.
2. Name the varieties of trees generally used in the reforestation program of the State of Massachusetts.
3. Name three diseases to which coniferous trees are subjected and state briefly methods of controlling same.
4. Write a brief report of not more than 100 words on the advantages of the present forest policy of the State of Massachusetts.
5. Name three varieties of white pine trees.
6. Name two types of insects which affect coniferous trees and methods of control.
7. What is the proper age of evergreen trees to be used in reforestation?
8. Which is the most profitable financially for reforestation, coniferous or deciduous trees?
9. Describe the two most commonly used pine trees in reforestation work in Massachusetts, the advantages of each and the names of two common pests which affect each.

Easily Passed

This examination was given after the men had been in the department for some time, and many Massachusetts forestry experts contend that a man who never heard of forestry before could pick up sufficient knowledge in a few hours to pass the test.

Further mention of the appointment of Mr. Sargent and Mr. Hanlon is expected from the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association tomorrow at its annual meeting in Boston. A resolution on the subject is said to have been prepared.

The Chapman statement runs in part as follows:

Reorganization

"Conservation policies in forestry, wild life, and recreation, to be successful, must be based on consistent, well-considered, long-time plans, developed over many years of effort by trained men, and guided by a board of carefully selected citizens with the public interest at heart and not subject to the pressure of political allegiances or doctrines."

The statement advises a reorganization of the department that will place conservation of the State's natural resources in the hands of a non-political board with overlapping terms, and that will give to the board the power of appointing its own executive or commissioner. Further, the statement says:

"Such a system has been successful in New Jersey for over a period of several decades, and has recently been adopted by popular vote as an amendment to the constitution of Missouri. It is the system used with outstanding success in Connecticut, since 1923, and is also in force in New Hampshire."

Appointments Defended

Commissioner Dean, one of the Curley Republicans in the 1935-36 Legislature whose ouster from state service is sought by "on-the-line" Republicans, defended the two new assistant foresters when questioned in Boston. Regarding Mr. Hanlon, he pointed out that he is doing bookkeeping work, and various departmental tasks not requiring technical knowledge of forestry.

As for the CCC camps, it has long been maintained that the state does not receive all the benefits it should from the program, because friends of politicians, without technical training, have occupied the supervisory posts at the camps. This has given rise to a demand that the practice of allowing members of Congress to distribute these posts as their patronage be discontinued, particularly as the CCC becomes a permanent part of the federal setup.

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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aquitania	Jan. 28	Cherbourg	Feb. 4	Jan. 28, 8:00 pm	Jan. 29, 8:00 am
Amer. Merchant	Jan. 30	Plymouth	Feb. 8	Jan. 30, 1:00 pm	Jan. 30, 8:00 pm
†Amer. Shipper	Jan. 30	Liverpool	Feb. 8	Jan. 29, 8:00 pm	Jan. 30, 8:00 am
Bremen	Feb. 2 (mid.)	Cherbourg	Feb. 8	Feb. 2, 1:00 pm	Feb. 2, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Feb. 17	Feb. 12, 4:00 pm	Feb. 12, 7:30 pm
Santa Barbara	New York	Jan. 29	Jan. 29, 1:00 pm	Jan. 29, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Asama Maru	San Francisco	Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm
Empress of Canada	Victoria	Feb. 20	Feb. 15, 4:00 pm	Feb. 15, 7:30 pm

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Norwegian Girl to Fill Boston Garden to Capacity With Solo Skating Numbers

Sonja Henie Stuns World As 'Magnet'

Theater interests and sport promoters are completely baffled by this 23-year-old Norwegian girl skater, Sonja Henie, appearing at the Boston Garden tonight and tomorrow night. Here is a lone girl, without a supporting cast, offering nothing more than a solo skating act, confounding the promotion world by attracting 15,000 people to view her brief performance.

Probably at the very most she will skate no more than a total of 40 minutes. Her skating embraces very little of the spectacular variety such as the Evelyn Chandler acrobatics. Her skating is technically perfect, but not more than 150 of the 15,000 to see her will know anything about the technique of figure skating.

She is so far ahead of Evelyn Chandler in skating detail that there is no comparison—so the skating experts say—but to the writer the Chicago girl's skating is more interesting and thrilling to watch. Therefore, with Miss Henie's real value on skates hidden to the layman by technique, what is there about this young lady proving the magnet to draw, 15,000 tonight, and probably almost as many more again Thursday night?

The answer must be that she is not drawing skating enthusiasts nearly so much, as she is now lined up with the movie stars Her debut in the moving picture field was a huge success. She made her first picture, and it is moving upward in the field of attractions, now she is capitalizing with personal appearances, and the personal appearances are so appealing that she has increased her value for more pictures.

There was some slight concern by the movie company when Miss Henie announced that she planned to tour the rinks with solo skating, surrounded by no cast other than amateur hockey games of no particular value. On the surface the company thought Miss Henie might detract from her picture value, but they have long since been satisfied because their star not only beckons huge audiences, but has the public clamoring to purchase tickets at an almost prohibitive price of $4.40. There is nothing cheapening about that.

Perhaps nothing more than a pair of skates started all this fame to Sonja Henie, but she certainly has left no opportunity unobserved to succeed in personality or popularity. Her earnings from the professional skating tour last year and the picture contract have been tremendous and now she is plucking vacation money of sizable amounts on personal appearances.

The movie company also became concerned when Sonja wished to try a radio appearance, but here again the little Norwegian girl proved her personality and versatility by not only pleasing the radio world, but by securing for herself a contract for five-minute programs paying $1500 an appearance.

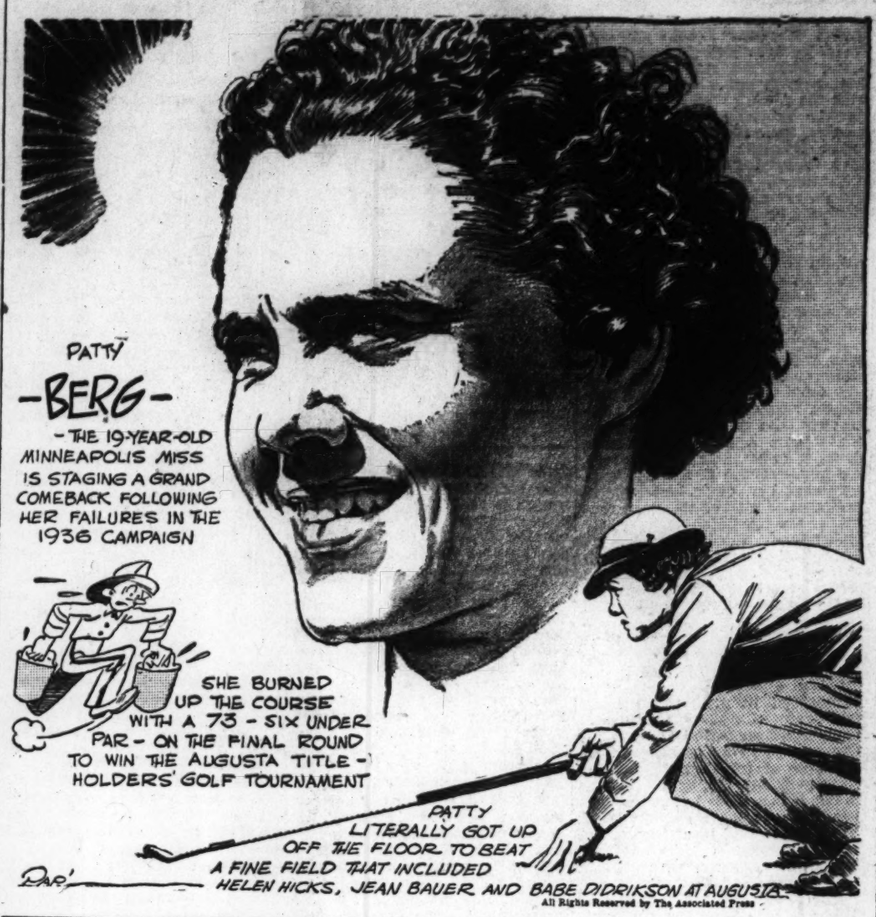
After all, Sonja Henie is proving to be one of the outstanding wonders of the show business, but she has not let this wave of fame change her to the unliked temperamental star. When she skates on the ice these two nights it will be for good round sums of $7000 a night or more, and yet—she loves these professional skating exhibitions because she is no longer hampered with officials judging technique.

In conjunction with the appearance of Miss Henie two of the best amateur hockey teams available will stage a battle well worth watching. Boston's own Olympics, coached by Ed Jeremiah and strengthened by the acquisition of Bill Splaine, late of the Baltimore Orioles, on defense; Bobby Nelson, a last year's U. S. Olympic player, back in the fold to help; and Eddie Ross, another U. S. Olympic player, who will be on the right flank of Nelson's line.

The visiting Les Canadiens of Montreal, opponents of the Olympics are considered one of the strongest senior group hockey teams in Canada.

W. M.

Patty Paces 'Em--- *—By Pap'*


PATTY
-BERG-
-THE 19-YEAR-OLD MINNEAPOLIS MISS IS STAGING A GRAND COMEBACK FOLLOWING HER FAILURES IN THE 1936 CAMPAIGN
SHE BURNED UP THE COURSE WITH A 73 - SIX UNDER PAR - ON THE FINAL ROUND TO WIN THE AUGUSTA TITLE - HOLDERS' GOLF TOURNAMENT
PATTY LITERALLY GOT UP OFF THE FLOOR TO BEAT A FINE FIELD THAT INCLUDED HELEN HICKS, JEAN BAUER AND BABE DIDRIKSON AT AUGUSTA
Par
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Patty Berg Wins All First-Round Holes in Tourney

PUNTA GORDA, Fla., Jan. 27 (AP)—Patty Berg, Minneapolis school girl, advanced through the first round of the Charlotte Harbor women's golf tournament without losing a hole yesterday. Her 9 and 7 triumph over Mrs. Frank Trainor of Tampa was hardly more one sided than other scores turned in by the first flight bevy competing in the first Florida event of the season.

The medalist, Kathryn Hemphill of Columbia, S. C., overwhelmed Mrs. G. Hampton Lewis of Fort Myers, 8 and 7.

Patty's opponent today, Helen Detweiler of Washington, ran out a 5 and 4 victory over Mrs. C. W. Thompson of Lakeland, Fla. Mrs. Carrie Seay of Fort Myers, who is to meet Miss Hemphill in the quarter finals, eliminated Mrs. C. Doser of Rochester, N. Y., 2 and 1.

Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., downed Mrs. R. M. Clapp of St. Paul, Minn., 6 and 5. Today she will play Mrs. Al Nelson of Sarasota, Fla., who ousted Mrs. E. H. McFarland of Zanesville, Ohio, 2 and 1.

The other quarter-finals encounter matches two veteran campaigners, Jean Bauer, of Providence, R. I., and Helen Hockenjos of Lake Hopatcong, N. J.

Mrs. Hockenjos defeated Kathryn Pearson of Houston, Tex., 8 and 6. Mrs. W. S. Moore of Bartow, Fla., offered Miss Bauer little resistance, losing 8 and 6.

Pidcock Leads Three-I League With 16 Points

Paul Pidcock, high-flying wing on the McGill hockey team, holds the individual scoring honors in the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League, as a result of his scoring spree last Saturday night as the Redmen from Montreal trounced Queen's 11-2.

Last week Pidcock shared the individual honors with his teammate, Clayton Crosby. Both had a point total of 11, Pidcock having five goals and six assists to his credit, while Crosby had five goals and six assists.

In the game against Queen's Pidcock gathered in three goals and two assists to boost his total points to 16. Crosby was not far behind, however, with two goals and one assist for a point total of 14, which places him in second place.

Roland Lamb and Bruce Crutchfield of McGill and Charles Sweeney of Toronto are in a tie for third place with 10 points to their credit.

The nearest American individual scoring rival is Clinton Childs of Yale with four points; George Ford, John Mechem and George Roberts of Harvard and John Costello of Dartmouth and Schuyler Woodhull of Princeton as next in order, with three points apiece. The leading individual scorers:

Name and College	Gls.	Assists.	Pts.
Pidcock, McGill	5	6	16
Crosby, McGill	5	6	14
Lamb, McGill	6	4	10
Sweeney, Toronto	7	3	10
Crutchfield, McGill	2	8	10
Fullerton, Toronto	5	3	8
Morrison, Toronto	5	3	8
Gagne, Montreal	5	3	8
McConnell, McGill	3	5	8
McClelland, Toronto	4	3	7
Munro, Queen's	3	4	7
Duff, McGill	2	4	6
Catlin, Queen's	4	1	5
Dickison, McGill	4	0	4
Armand, Montreal	3	1	4
PPoupore, Queen's	3	1	4
Elie, McGill	0	4	4
Childs, Yale	3	1	4
Costello, Dartmouth	3	0	3
Roberts, Harvard	2	1	3
Ford, Harvard	2	1	3
Mechem, Harvard	1	2	3
Woodhull, Princeton	1	2	3

Patrick Dwells on American Boy Youngsters in Pro Hockey

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	17	5	7	75	57	39
Rangers	14	5	10	71	56	33
Boston	13	4	11	71	72	30
Chicago	8	6	16	51	64	22

Canadian Division

Canadiens	17	3	9	82	61	37
Montreal	10	7	13	61	68	27
Toronto	11	2	15	69	72	24
Americans	8	4	17	64	94	20

Results Jan. 26

Chicago 9, Americans 0.
Canadiens 3, Toronto 1.
Rangers 3, Boston 0.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This game of hockey sometimes is magnified out of proportion, due to the intensity necessary to play the game. Last night the Bruins were beaten by Rangers, 3-0, in a contest which was interrupted at one stage by a fracas between Lynn Patrick, son of the Ranger manager, and Jack Portland, Bruin defenseman.

These personal feuds and altercations do not belong in hockey, but there is a ring of sincerity to it all. And by that we do not mean they are necessary to assure the public that players are exerting themselves. These so-called flare-ups do not make professional hockey rough, particularly, for they also occur in amateur games with even more frequency.

It was especially interesting to view this game last night after having heard the lengthy dissertation by Lester Patrick on Maj. Fredrick McLaughlin's plan to build an "all-American" hockey team. Patrick has an analytical mentality and sizes up the theories of others quickly and accurately.

Pre-Game Dinner

The subject was brought up at the pre-game dinner. It seems that Major McLaughlin wants to develop a team of all-United States born-and-bred players. The plan of the Major is not exactly new, but he is the first to outwardly state that he intended to put such a plan into execution.

Both Patrick and Art Ross are in favor of more U. S. major leaguers, but can't quite visualize a complete team of 15 such players, equal to present-day major-league requirements in the time the Major predicts—five years.

"The trouble with amateur hockey players today, including both Canadian and American, is that they are overcoached," said Lester. "Give me a boy of normal ability who has been taught all the fundamentals, such as skating, stickhandling and shooting, with average mental ability, too, and I'll guarantee to teach him all the inside hockey required in the major league in short order," he continued.

"Much of the present-day overcoaching results from the efforts of the instructors to turn out good records of winning teams. This is being done in juvenile hockey now, and instead of developing the youngster, the coaches are striving to develop their own personal records. Instead of teaching these kids the proper way to skate, carry the puck and shoot, they immediately give them plays and advanced hockey which retard, the foundation so necessary later.

Comparison

"Then, again, Canadians take to hockey just as your boys take to baseball. If Montreal or Toronto were to enter the American or National League, do you think it would be sane to announce that the team would be made up entirely of Canadian players? Do you think such a team would compete on even footing with the other clubs?

"If the United States had the climatic conditions of Canada, the hundreds and hundreds of municipally operated out-door rinks and general facilities of Canadians, I believe the American hockey players of major-league caliber would be the rule rather than the exception. Out around Minnesota is the best district with natural facilities but, unfortunately, the Major has no territorial rights and we will hear of a good player as quickly as he will.

"Good luck to him, however, and I really hope he can do it," said the silver-haired orator from New York in conclusion, as we parted for the game.

Ching Best Man on Ice

The game was a good one until the first Ranger goal entered the Boston net. From then on the Bruins were forced to open wide and, in so doing, the New Yorkers ran in two more goals. All the scoring came after 13 minutes of the third period.

The veteran Ching Johnson easily was the best man on the ice. Rangers checked closely all night and afforded the Bruins little opportunity to make plays. During the first two minutes of the game the Rangers never once carried the puck into Boston territory. The referees were unusually lenient and permitted charging, interference, holding and altogether too many flagrant boardchecks. This leniency really caused the flare-up between Lynn Patrick and Jack Portland and the officials deserved the penalty more than the players. Shore left the ice early in the game because of an old injury and the veteran super-star may be out for a long time.

When Lorne Chabot has a good night he has a very good night and when he has a bad night he has a very bad night. Last night he was not in good form and the Chicago Black Hawks riddled his net with pucks from outside the defense to the tune of 9 to 0. Americans saw six goals beat Chabot in the third period of the game with the Bruins Sunday and nine more go by him last night in three periods, making a total of 15 goals in four periods.

Those who had predicted that Canadiens were merely flashing in early season are finally recalling those words and are about ready to admit that Cecil Hart has developed a real hockey team. The front line of Joliat, Morenz and Gagnon is "burning" up the league and the Frenchmen have a sturdy defense that need not bow to a superior combination around the circuit. Last night the Canadiens firmly entrenched themselves in first place with a 3-1 victory over the Toronto Maple Leafs at Toronto.

Hub Events

Tonight

Skating Exhibition—Sonja Henie will appear at the Boston Garden, skating before and in between the periods of an amateur hockey game (Boston Olympics vs. Les Canadiens). Program starts at 8:30.

Tomorrow

Sonja Henie—She makes second appearance of the week in Boston Garden. Hockey game between Olympics and Canadiens. (Auto races postponed one week.)

Amateur Hockey—Commercial League game, Arena, 7.

Saturday

Track—Prout Memorial Games, Garden.
Basketball—Boston Y. M. H. A. vs. West End House, Arena, 8.
Swimming—Third annual interscholastic meet at Harvard. Trials at 2; finals at 8.

Sunday

Pro Hockey—Bruins vs. Detroit, 8:30.

Yankees Release Three

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—The New York Yankees have released Pitcher Al Piechota and Outfielder Jack Glynn to Newark of the International League and Catcher Bill Raimondi to Oakland. All were released on option for the 1937 season. At the same time, the Yanks announced that Pitchers Steve Sunda and Frank Makosky had signed 1937 New York contracts.

Amherst Upsets Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27 (AP)—Amherst's strong basketball team came from behind last night to upset Yale, 30 to 26. Capt. John Coey and Fred Schweizer featured for the victors. The Yales, minus Larry Kelley who was attending a banquet in Philadelphia, at one time in the final half had a 19-to-12 advantage, but this was erased when Coey and Schweizer went on a scoring spree.

Yanks Inspired in '36, Says Perkins; Bee Contracts Out

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ralph "Cy" Perkins, one of the American League's missionaries on tour with the new sound moving picture, "Heads-Up Baseball," dropped in at Fenway Park again yesterday afternoon for a chat with the boys. One-time catcher with Connie Mack's Athletics, Perkins is now coaching the Detroit Tigers under the man who succeeded him as Mack's first-string receiver—Mickey Cochrane.

"What are Detroit's chances in the 1937 American League flag race?" the Tiger coach was asked.

"Well, that's rather a long story," answered Perkins, whose mild-mannered personality reminds you more of a school teacher than a big league baseball player. "The Yankees are a great club, but I'm not fooling when I say they were not 19½ games better than the Tigers last season. Let me explain.

Must Be Inspired

"I've been with five championship clubs, and during that time have discovered that in order to win the pennant, a team must be an inspired unit for about three months of the race. And when a club is inspired, it is playing over its head. I think any big leaguer will back me in this belief.

"Well, the Tigers were considered favorites at the start of the 1936 season. Cleveland, Boston and New York were going to give us the most trouble. Then what happened? Before the race was two weeks old we lost Hank Greenberg. Later Cochrane was forced to leave the team. And from the very day Hank was driven out of the line-up, that New York club began walking away with the race. I'm certain that Hank's injury jolted Joe McCarthy's gang into believing they were the class of the circuit. The Yanks have some of the game's greatest players, Gehrig, Lazzeri, Rolfe, Dickey and others, but it was that extra spark of inspiration that urged them on to their one-sided pennant victory and the world championship. It will be a different story this year."

Perkins says Greenberg has completely recovered from his mishap and that 1937 should see his return to his 1935 form, when he was the most valuable player in the American League.

"Just before the close of the '36 race," added Cy, "Greenberg took several turns in batting practice, and he really slammed that ball against the fence. He'll come back without any trouble."

Henry, Midkiff Sign

After Perkins had departed from Fenway, Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox announced that Jim Henry and Dick Midkiff, right-handed rookie pitchers, have signed their 1937 contracts. Henry, purchased from Memphis late in 1935, started the 1936 campaign with the Red Sox but finished with Minneapolis. Midkiff is the former University of Texas athlete and was optioned out to Syracuse and Rocky Mount last season.

President Bob Quinn has a majority of the Bees' contracts in the mail this morning. He is holding back on several of the younger fellows, with the intention of placing them with some Class AA club before the contract deadline.

Quinn doesn't expect any serious salary squawks from his hired men. Bob has a system that seldom encourages loud protests from his players.

"Before offering a player a contract," explained Quinn yesterday, "I always try to imagine myself in his place, and think just how much I'd expect to get paid if I had played the brand of baseball he had the previous season. Then I add a few more dollars. I have never reduced a player's salary, nor offered him less than I thought he was worth."

Passed on Waivers

At least two of the current Bees have been over-paid during the past two seasons, but instead of cutting their pay checks, Quinn is making efforts to dispose of them. One player, an outfielder, was passed up by every club in the league when Bob recently asked waivers.

Speaking of outfielders, Quinn says he wouldn't be surprised if Wally Berger were still the highest paid fielder in the National League. Joe Medwick, Cardinal ace, received a raise this year, but he may still rank below Berger.

International League batting averages, just released, show five Boston rookies in prominent spots. Buster Mills, Red Sox outfielder, topped the circuit with 134 runs batted in. Babe Dahlgren, Sox first-base recruit, led in triples with 21. Babe also played in every one of the Syracuse team's 155 games. Elbie Fletcher of the Bees went to bat the most times, 599, and also played in all of Buffalo's regular-season contests. Dominic Dallesandro, a Red Sox youngster, won a leadership by accepting 92 bases on balls. Frank McGowan, Bees, hit .356, Fletcher .344, Mills .331, Dallesandro .321, and Dahlgren, .318.

Cy Perkins

Corner Shots

Prevailing interest at the moment in women's squash racquets centers upon the selection of the English international team, which sails for the United States in the Queen Mary, Feb. 3. The team is due in New York on Feb. 8, just in time to take part in the Atlantic coast championship at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, Feb. 10, 11 and 12.

The English team will again be captained and managed by Mrs. Bryans Wolfe. The players are Susan Noel, Mrs. Ian H. McKechnie, the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, Betty Cooke, Ann Alexander and Helena Barrett. Miss Noel won the Atlantic coast title in 1933 and should be a very strong competitor to Anne Page this year. The others, with the exception of Miss Alexander made the trip to this country for competition before. Miss Alexander was a surprise selection, being unofficially ranked as No. 12 last season. However, she has made rapid progress, according to reports.

The visiting team will take part in the United States championship in New York and also defend the Wolfe-Noel international cup. The tourists will stop at the Cosmopolitan Club, while they are in New York, having the use of a squash court there for practice.

D. D.

Hockey Trip Canceled

LONDON, Jan. 27 (Canadian Press)—The proposed trip of a selected English hockey team to the eastern United States next month has been canceled. American promoters of the tour decided the cost of ocean transportation would be prohibitive.

Chiozza Signs With Giants

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Lou Chiozza, purchased by the New York Giants from the Philadelphia Nationals to replace Travis Jackson at third base, yesterday signed his 1937 contract.

Vines Beats Perry To Capture Lead In Tennis Series

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 27 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines defeated Fred Perry, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4 last night to take the lead for the first time in their cross-country tennis trek.

Playing in the Blues' Armory before a crowd of 3000, Vines made it three matches in a row over the graceful Briton.

The American ace had his powerful game under full control and blasted his way to a win over Perry.

Perry Wins First Game

Perry broke Vines' service in the first game of the opening set and took a 3-1 lead in the games. Vines then held his service and broke through the Briton's to square the set. Vines reeled off three games to win the set.

Perry held his service to start the second set and after Vines had taken his service the Briton captured the next two games to lead, 3-1, in games. Vines broke Perry's service in the next game, but Perry retaliated and took his own service for a 5-to-2 lead. Perry came back after Vines had won a game, to take a love game and the set at 6-3.

Vines Opens With Victory

Vines opened the third and deciding set with a winning game and both players held service through the ninth game.

Perry's strokes went awry in the tenth game and Vines broke through the Englishman's service with the loss of only one point to take the set and match.

The meeting was the eleventh for Vines and Perry, each player having won five times previously.

In a preliminary match George Lott won the first set from Bruce Barnes, 8—6, and the second stood at 5-all, when the two stopped to make way for Vines and Perry.

College Basketball Results

Albany 41, So. Oregon N. 38.
Amherst 30, Yale 26.
Carson Newman 37, Appalachian State 35.
Carolina 33, Virginia 15.
Catholic University 55, Virginia Tech 35.
College of Emporia 36, Bethel 34.
Elon 50, Atlantic City C. 27.
Georgia 28, Alabama 16.
Harding 57, Little Rock J. C. 21.
Huron 31, Spearfish N. 28.
Midland 36, Wayne 27.
Mayville T. 29, Valley City T. 29.
Portland 38, Pacific 27.
Pittsburgh T. 46, Emporia T. 32.
Virginia M. I. 43, Lynchburg 32.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a year ago

Labert (Dolly) Stark, crack National League umpire, proclaimed himself a holdout.

Three years ago

Fred Perry defeated Jack Crawford, 6—3, 7—5, 6—1, for Australian singles tennis title.

Five years ago

Gar Wood broke motorboat speed record with average of 110.785 m. p. h. in Miss America IX.

Smith Forges Ahead In Hockey Scoring

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27 (AP)—Although Clint Smith of Philadelphia led the International-American Hockey League today in scoring, his hold on the honor was being seriously threatened.

A rally by Jack Markle of Syracuse or Bryan Hextall, a teammate, who have tallied 33 points, one less than Smith, could easily change the situation.

Art Jackson, who departed from Syracuse to join the Toronto Maple Leafs two weeks ago, is listed in the official statistics with 33 points.

By adding five goals and two assists to his record, Hextall unleashed the biggest scoring rush of the week. Eleven of the 15 top scorers are listed with Syracuse or Philadelphia. Records of the leading scorers:

	Gls	Assts	Pts
Smith, Philadelphia	16	18	34
Jackson, Syracuse	15	18	33
Markle, Syracuse	9	24	33
Hextall, Philadelphia	21	12	33
Conver, Syracuse	10	19	29
Keating, Providence	9	18	27
Mason, Philadelphia	15	11	26
Wares, Philadelphia	7	18	25
Doran, Syracuse	17	8	25
Asmundsen, New Haven	9	15	24
Mann, Syracuse	10	14	24
Topin, Springfield	7	16	23
Parsons, Syracuse	15	8	23
Duguid, Providence	14	7	21
Roubell, Philadelphia	7	14	21

Oakley Signs Fred Low

Fred L. Low, golf professional at Brae Burn for years, has been appointed professional at the Oakley Country Club. Low is well known to Bostonians and at present is conducting a down-town indoor school.

Amusements

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Henry Hull — Margo
Dudley Digges — Pauline Frederick
5th Play Theatre Guild and Amer. Thea. Soc.
Evgs.: $1.10 to $2.75. Thurs. and Sat. Mat. $1.10 to $2.20. Tax included.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Columbus Also Discovered Two New Spices

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Cayenne Pepper and Allspice

New World Contributions to the Spice Family

By Martha Wirt Davis
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When, as the familiar rhyme goes, "in fourteen hundred and ninety-two, Columbus sailed the ocean blue," he hoped to find India with its wealth of spices, gums, jewels and silks at the end of his voyage. Instead he found a new world and two new spices—cayenne pepper and allspice.

We know Columbus took samples of cayenne back with him because Martyr writes of his bringing it home in 1493 and says that it was much more pungent than Oriental black pepper.

Many Uses

It remained for a Dr. Chauca, though, who was a physician with Columbus' fleet the next year, to investigate the uses and botanical peculiarities of the plant and to start its culture in the Old World. Dr. Chauca found the Indians grinding the dry, red pods upon stones and then mixing the powder with meal and water. He saw them flavoring other dishes with cut-up bits of this same dried pod. To his amazement, he found it was also used in dyeing, in preserving meats, and even as a tonic and medicine. In fact, cayenne pepper seemed to have a good many uses, all of which Dr. Chauca noted down in his diary.

Although there are now many varieties of red pepper, the true cayenne is a slow-growing annual. The name is derived from the city and province in French Guiana from which large supplies were shipped to Europe.

The strength of cayenne lies both in the pods and the seeds inside. These pods are green at first, changing to a lovely yellow and finally to a brilliant scarlet. Unlike most other spices and peppers, they are allowed to ripen fully before they are dried and ground.

After its introduction into Europe and Asia, cayenne was widely cultivated there and now big quantities come from Zanzibar, Bombay and Penang as well as Mexico and South America.

Allspice

The New World's other contribution to the spice family is the allspice tree, a native of the West Indies. The early Spanish explorers named it "pimento tree" because the little berries resembled pepper corns. Later the name allspice came into general use because the berries were supposed to have a combination of all other spice flavors.

It thrives best at a high altitude and is usually found growing wild. Although it flowers twice a year there is only one crop of smooth glossy berries about the size of small peas, which are picked before they are ripe. The entire twig from which they hang in clusters is broken off, a method which makes the task easier and also serves to prune the trees. In some localities they are dried in kilns but this process is only used where the weather is unfavorable. Ordinarily they are cured in the sun.

The New World has also played an important part in the history of two other spices—ginger and mustard—although neither originated on this side of the globe.

Ginger was known in China at a very remote time and was called gingi. It was also known in India. Although it is extensively cultivated now in both these countries, what is considered the best quality comes from Jamaica

Ginger constituted an important item of commerce between Europe and the East during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and was considered next in value to pepper. Pliny describes the ginger plant and Marco Polo tells of seeing it in his travels in India and China about 1280. Just when or how it was first introduced to the West Indies is not known but as early as 1547 large quantities were being sent to Spain from Jamaica.

The ginger plant is a peculiar, perennial, reed-like plant somewhat resembling our iris. The branches, or races of the rootstocks are branched, flat and pale yellow in color.

What is known as white ginger is obtained from the core or marrow of the Jamaica variety. When the roots are scraped before they are dried, the product is called "uncoated ginger." When the outer epidermis is left on, it is known as "coated ginger."

Mustard

Mustard is the one spice plant with which most every gardener is familiar and which can be cultivated in nearly every country on the globe. While there are a number of species there are only two varieties in common use—black and white.

The industry of American nurserymen and farmers has had a great influence on the development of black mustard and the United States now ranks very high in the production and quality of this product. The California and Kentucky black mustard is considered much sweeter and better than any foreign mustard.

Like the beggar sitting on the bag of gold, the world was acquainted with mustard for several thousand years before the art of grinding the seeds into a savory powder was discovered. The leaves were used as greens and the whole seeds often went to make some dish more savory but it wasn't until a Mrs. Clements, who lived in Durham, England in the 18th century, experimented with a crude hand mill that powdered mustard seed came to be used as a table condiment.

She ground the seeds and then put the powder through a fine sieve to remove the bran. The instant popularity of dry mustard brought her into the spotlight and she apparently went into the mustard-grinding business, preparing the condiment for King George and other court notables. She kept the process of grinding a secret, though, for a good many years.

Dry mustard is really just the flour or farina of the seed. In present day manufacture the seeds are first crushed and the oil removed. This oil is extensively used as a salad oil. The remaining mustard cake is dried, then powdered and sifted through silk sieves. What is left from the final sifting is known as mustard dressing.

French mustard is the crushed seed combined with vinegar, garlic and other seasonings. It contains all the various properties of the whole mustard seed—flour, bran and oil.

(This is the last of four spice articles. The others ran Nov. 27, Dec. 18 and Dec. 30.)

Courtesy of the American Spice Trade Association

Spice Scenes From the New World. The Native at the Upper Left Is Removing Mace From Nutmegs. Readers of This Page Will Recall the Description of Nutmegs in the Second of This Series of Spice Articles. In the Lower Left Other Natives Are Busy Grading Nutmegs. Both Pictures Were Taken on Grenada, One of the Islands of the British West Indies Said to Have Been Discovered by Columbus on His Third Voyage. Upper Right Shows an Avenue of Palms in Jamaica, and Below Is a Specimen of the Ginger Plant. What Is Considered the Best Quality Ginger Now Comes From Jamaica, but Ginger Is Also Extensively Cultivated in the Orient.

Through the Editor's Window

Do You Like Brilliant Women?

By Millicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you like brilliant women? Try that question on some of your men friends. It's as good as a picnic. Then you will probably try it on friends of both sexes, especially picked because they will add constructive and helpful comment to their first vigorous replies. Most people, it seems, don't like brilliant women. Yet women who can make an intelligent contribution to Society are sorely needed in our contemporary world. What shall we do about it?

This chain of thinking began with a confession from an educator. He has a big waiting list of teachers, yet he finds it more than a trick to sift out the right kind for his school. And one thing he says he has learned, alas, by the trial and error method, is that brilliant people more often than not, are a grievous disappointment as teachers. "They are so often anti-social," he explains. In Roget's Thesaurus "antisocial" is grouped with unflattering words like egotistic, cynical, selfish.

* * *

As a matter of fact he did not single out women from men in his statement. Brilliant "people," he said. But last year I went to hear a woman whose achievements in the academic world were high. She had the right to inscribe a generous portion of the alphabet after her name and a position that might warrant all women's looking up to her as a guide. Her speech was well enough, technically. But the woman was brittle, sharp-tongued, full of icicles. And I came away mentally protesting that such combinations did not have to be. I have been thinking about it on and off ever since.

Brilliance is likely to find an outlet along intellectual lines. Intellectuality, when pursued to the exclusion of all else, is a particularly noticeable form of unbalanced development—more noticeable in a gregarious world than sociability equally pursued. "And women are likely to be intense in pursuit of anything," is the comment of a man who might be placed in the "specially picked" group previously mentioned. "When they go after intellectual attainment they go after it so hard that the outcome is a one-sided person," he said. "The wholesome womanliness one has a right to expect seems to be given no expression."

He confided that men admire brilliant women, but they don't trust them. It is not, he added, so much because men feel uncomfortably inferior with them, as because they have had experiences which cause them to associate sharp criticism, intolerance, an air of self-sufficiency and cocksureness with some brilliant woman, and the whole lot is thereupon thrown in for good measure.

* * *

Yet, we all know there is nothing more right than that women should think—think deeply and clearly. To do this, women should be to as high a degree as possible, well informed. Indeed, if their talents lie along special lines, it is obvious that along those lines they should inform themselves uncommonly well. That this can be done without becoming intense, cold, sharp, has been abundantly proved by able, warmhearted women we all know. But it is even yet not generally accepted that women be leaders of thought, that they be experts widely recognized by men as well as women. And it is even yet true, partly as a consequence of this, that woman's progress into the upper reaches is beset with difficulties and prejudice. Therefore, it seems to me, that women, even more than men, need to pay special attention to achieving a well-rounded, balanced whole—and the more so if they are what the world calls brilliant. It is a challenge to each one of us to prove for our sex that we can go far in contributing to the so-called intellectual progress of the race, while at the same time contributing to a higher degree the womanly qualities that thinking men and thinking women both feel the world needs.

* * *

As counter to the type of brilliant woman we see and regret; let us make a mental collection of the type we see and find inspiring. It should bolster up our confidence in intelligent, highly-trained womanliness. If I may be allowed to point: There is President Mary Woolley of Mt. Holyoke. College presidencies among women are rare enough to justify one's deducing that a woman who has held one so ably, and been so outstanding in other ways has no slight intellectual vigor. Yet, withal, Mary Woolley's sweet womanliness, her wholesome well-balanced warmth and richness of thought, are an inspiration to all who really know her. Then there is Sarah Wambaugh, expert on plebiscites—so expert that she has served entire nations. Two starters for your collection.

College girls, students, though genuinely attracted to the intellectual fare spread before them, often turn from it quite deliberately, convinced that the sacrifice of a balanced development and the love of human beings is too great. Seeing some brilliant woman of their acquaintance, and in their own rich appreciation of social progress, finding her wanting—they condemn all learning. Those of us who think these things through, can do much good by talking them over with our young people. As far as that goes, we cannot begin too soon, can we, to throw our influence into whatever direction seems needful, to help even our littlest ones to achieve well-rounded development. The highly social child probably needs to appreciate sound intellectual training more; while the naturally brilliant child must be wisely helped to develop a social consciousness.

* * *

Do we need another generation before we swing into balance? At any rate, we know where and when to begin—like charity, at home, now. And we might just do so well at it that the stigma so often attached to the "brilliant woman" of today may be wholly undeserved and forgotten before tomorrow.

(This column runs every Wednesday.)

Introducing the Señora's Dolls

As Members of the Spanish Embassy in Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A bright spot in an uncertain future facing the new Spanish Ambassador, Dr. Fernando de los Rios, and his family is a group of dolls made by his 83-year-old mother-in-law. The dolls traveled from Spain with the envoy's family and are now attracting attention of the diplomatic corps at the Spanish Embassy on Sixteenth Street.

Creator of the dainty little figures, most of whom have stepped out of famous paintings, drama or literature, is Señora Laura de Giner, mother of Señora de los Rios, and also of the present Minister of Communications in Spain.

Soldiers at the Spanish border gave the dolls considerably rougher handling than they are accustomed to because they could not understand why anyone would be wanting to take such things with them at such a crucial time. They were certain they must be stuffed with money. A family conference had been held to determine whether the dolls should be brought along to America. It was decided that Grandmother de Giner would be much happier in her new home if she could have them with her and know that they were safe.

Gay Little Figures

"They are my children. I could not bear to leave them," she explained at the embassy the other day. None of the dolls has ever been sold. There are 20 in all, 12 of which were brought to this country. The rest were given to relatives.

Now in a strange country whose language she does not understand nor speak, Señora de Giner gets much pleasure and comfort from the gay little figures around whom she has woven tales as she fashioned their elaborate costumes and even their small faces, hands and feet. The first doll was made about 10 years ago for the Ambassador's daughter, Laura, then a small child. Laura and the other members of the family were so pleased with it that her grandmother has continued her doll-making hobby ever since.

Each Detail Accurate

Out of cloth, sawdust, water colors, and odds and ends of tins and feathers have emerged 20 dolls, one after another. With all the skill of the artist, Señora de Giner has shaped and painted the tiny features giving each its proper facial expression. Many long hours of close work have been put into tiny objects such as fans, earrings, swords and handbags. Shoes are made from cloth or tiny pieces of leather. Old buckles, beads, laces and even tiny pieces of macaroni have been put to use in making decorations.

The Señora's "family" of dolls reflect her preference for romanticism as well as her knowledge of history and European manners. There is a young prince and princess from the famous Spanish painting, "Les Meninas" by Velasquez; the "Maja," a dancing girl, as depicted by Goya; a typical Spanish gypsy whom she has named "Carmen"; a lady of the romantic period of the early nineteenth century, named "Laura"; Donna Francisquata who stepped out of a light opera popular in Madrid just before the republic was established; "Raul," a fifteenth century troubadour, whose guitar is made from a walnut shell; Queen Elizabeth, whose gown was copied from one the Ambassador's daughter wore to a masquerade party in Madrid; and Quevedo, noted seventeenth century writer, who carries one of his best-known books, "Los Suenos." Latest of the dolls to be finished is Madame Recamier, copied from the famous portrait of her by David, which hangs in the Louvre in Paris. Now that she has come to the United States Señora de Giner thinks that one of her next dolls may be an American colonial lady.

The dolls are not the only form of art in which Señora de Giner has displayed her talents. In her younger days she wrote two romantic novels, "La Samaritana" and "Valentina." She also writes poems and has contributed numerous articles to Spanish literary magazines.

Thirty years ago she was considered, the outstanding authority on manners and etiquette in Spain. In her role of Emily Post, she published in 1906 "Etiquette or the Art of Beautifying Life."

Soon after her arrival in Washington her artistic eye was attracted by the color of the autumn foliage, more pronounced here than in Spain. From her window overlooking the capital's embassy row, she painted a picture with a brilliantly colored tree in the foreground.

MARY HORNADAY

Coats and Gowns For Evening Wear in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The chief interest in evening wear at the moment is the intriguing way in which garments, while remaining true to themselves, feature day-time wear. A bitterly cold winter was prophesied, so perhaps the weather had something to do with it. It is good to know that however chill the wind may be one can keep warm while looking smart. The short jumper-bodice for evening wear with a gown of the same or of a contrasting material; the new evening suit, and the long warm coat, close-fitting to the waist and buttoned to the neck, are all extremely fashionable as well as protective.

Much black is being shown for day and evening wear, with bands of contrasting material on the skirt, and lightened with embroidery. A great deal of lace, net and wool, is used. In his winter collection, Robert Piquet is showing a black, semi-evening frock of wool that has a full skirt of black lace with inserted bands of the woolen material. A lace yoke, cut square, gives lightness to the bodice. An attractive black net gown, mounted on silk, has a full skirt decorated at intervals with three bands of golden discs. A bow of the net is set at the side of the waist at the back, the net being cut into a crisp little brush fringe to give a finish to the low neckline at the front and back.

With Touches of Flame

For evening wear Chanel is showing sheath-like evening dresses and frocks with fitted bodices and full skirts. A chiffon frock has graded flounces widening to the hem. Net or chiffon is used to fill in the décolletage of evening gowns.

Touches of flame are employed in fascinating ways in the Robert Piquet collection. A draped evening gown of soft ivory silk has a flowing chiffon scarf of flame forming a cape and scarf sleeves, a touch of the same brilliant color being introduced in the deep, swathed belt. An interesting addition to a sleeveless gown of purple taffeta is a little pair of purple gloves with flame-lined fancy cuffs. A scarf of flame chiffon adds a wonderful note of color to an evening gown embroidered in gold sequins.

Velvet is very much in evidence for day and evening frocks, cloaks and accessories. Velvet ribbon fastenings are employed on light woolen tunic suits, and velvet belts accompany black woolen afternoon frocks. Chanel is showing a warm black velvet cloak, richly trimmed with Kolinsky, worn over a black velvet evening suit lightened with pearl buttons down the front and a long rope of pearls wound many times round the neck. Beneath the suit coat is a smart black satin jerkin, with half-sleeves, fastened down the front and belted.

A long black velvet evening coat by Robert Piquet is richly embroidered with a bold pattern in shell-pink diamente, and is worn over a shell-pink satin gown gauged in front to bring the fullness forward. Another full-length evening coat, fitted at the waist, has a high collar with wide lapels, the lapels being covered with gay, multi-colored diamente. Robert Piquet is also showing an evening coat, reaching to the ground at the back and slightly raised in front, of lined tweed in soft shades of green, fastened down the front with large green buttons.

Sequins Everywhere

Sequins play an important part in evening wear. A black frock has a full skirt covered with sequins from the hip line; a "V" of sequins, extending from the waist over the shoulders, forms a second "V" at the back. A gay little bolero, embroidered in colored sequins, accompanies a royal blue gown with short puff sleeves. A little pair of royal blue gauntlet gloves completes the ensemble. An oriental design carried out in sequins gives brightness to a black coatee worn over a black, backless gown. Black sequin-covered gloves and belt add a particularly alluring note to a pale lemon satin gown with little puff sleeves. A slim-fitting tunic frock of white georgette, with a definite Chinese influence, has a deep band of sequin embroidery at the foot of the tunic. Sequined lace is popular for party frocks. A gown of this lace, with a full flounce starting well below the knees, is extremely effective in a deep tone of midnight blue.

D. A. LOVELL

New Tricks With Apple Pie

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have discovered a number of new tricks which can be played on apple pie, making that delightful pastry an old favorite with new flavors. Substitute chilled orange juice for the usual cold water used in your pastry recipe. You'll be delighted with the results.

Next time you have a salad using the pineapple slices from a can of pineapple save the juice and pour it over the sugar coated apples in the apple pie filling before putting the top crust on. This gives the filling a most delicious and novel flavor.

Bake an apple pie in your usual manner, but omit the top crust and bake until the apples are done. Then cover the apples with 12 halved marshmallows, and then brown in a slow oven of 325 degrees. We like this marshmallow topping very much.

If your family is fond of coconut, follow the above procedure making the usual apple pie, but baking without an upper crust. Then pour 1 cup shredded coconut over the apples, replace in the oven and bake 5 or 6 minutes longer, or until the coconut is nicely browned.

(Mrs.) L. S.

Courtesy of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company

'Gone With the Wind' Provides Motifs for Gay New Chintz

These scenes, inspired by Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With the Wind," form the gay pattern of a new and highly decorative glazed chintz. The central motif is "Tara," Scarlett's home in Jonesboro, Ga. In front of the house are the four principal characters, Rhett, Scarlett, Melanie, and Ashley. Below them stretches a plantation field, with slaves picking cotton. Puffing toward the house from the upper left comes "The General," famous Civil War engine, which ran on the Western & Atlantic Railroad hauling troops and supplies between Chattanooga and Atlanta. The engine is still on display in the Union Station at Chattanooga, Tenn. Below this the chintz carries a picture of Fort Sumter and one of the famous Blockade Runners. Trotting away from Tara on the other side is Mrs. Tarleton's carriage full of daughters on their way to the Barbecue at Twelve Oaks, while directly behind the carriage is to be seen Gerald O'Hara, Scarlett's father. The motif below represents a battle scene outside of Atlanta.

"Gone With the Wind" is printed in Toile effect with a soft and quiet treatment, Colonial in style. The colorings are quaint, with antique and sepia tones, on various ground effects, brown, blue, green, yellow, Dubonnet.

After-School Treats

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's fun thinking up surprises for your children and their friends when they have the habit of stopping at your house after school. I keep a special pantry shelf filled with chocolate bars, small glasses of peanut butter, marshmallows in tins, saltines, cookies, chocolate, tea and sugar. These are the first aids to a good time for the young folks.

They make "Chocolate Surprises" by placing small slices from a chocolate bar on saltines, then heating the saltines. "Marshmallow Patches" are made by warming marshmallows over the toaster, then pressing one over each saltine served. Some of their other "After-School Treats" are prepared as follows:

Pineapple, Nut Sandwiches

Mix together equal parts of peanut butter and drained crushed pineapple. Spread between buttered slices of white, whole wheat, or raisin bread.

Graham Cracker Sandwiches

Graham crackers may be used for making many crunchy sandwiches.

Crush
1 cup peanut brittle to a powder with a rolling pin and add to
½ cup whipped cream. This will supply filling for a dozen graham-cracker sandwiches.

* * *

Mix together
3 tablespoons currant jelly
¼ cup chopped pecans and a small package of cream cheese. This makes a delicious filling.

* * *

Bits of banana and chopped walnut may be used in a cream cheese filling.

Malted Milk Filling

For those who are fond of the malted milk flavor, a sandwich filling of
2 tablespoons of chocolate malted milk powder and
1 teaspoon of vanilla added to a cream cheese filling is delicious.

Five-Minute Dessert

Put
5 or 6 vanilla wafers in a dessert bowl and slice
½ banana over them. Sprinkle generously with salted peanuts, topping with whipped cream.

French Chocolate

Combine
2½ squares of chocolate, cut in pieces, and
½ cup cold water and cook until smooth and thick, stirring constantly. Remove from the stove and add
½ teaspoon salt and
¾ cup sugar. Return to the stove and cook for 4 minutes, stirring constantly. Cool. Fold in
½ cup heavy cream, whipped, place in a glass jar, and store in cold place. When ready to use, place
1 tablespoon of French Chocolate in a cup and fill with scalding milk. Stir well to blend and serve.

L. C.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Buying Sends Some Stocks Higher But Irregularity Prevails

Commodity and Money Markets

Selected Issues Manage to Rise In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Steels and specialties led the stock market in a quiet and selective recovery jaunt today, with favored issues coming back fractions to around a point.

At the same time, the damaging washout in the Mid-West, together with the cloudier labor picture, tended to keep many traders on the side-lines and there was an assortment of losers in evidence near the final hour.

Transfers were around 1,900,000 shares.

Among shares pointing upward during most of the proceedings were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Vanadium, Nash-Kelvinator, Yellow Truck, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, American Encaustic Tiling, Paramount, Loew's, Celanese, Omnibus, Pullman, Lima Locomotive, Texas Corp., Anaconda, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Penn-Dixie Cement, Westinghouse and Boeing.

Steels Supported

Allied Chemical reduced an early 5-point loss. Backward were General Motors, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, du Pont, Barnsdall, Continental Oil, Consolidated Edison, Louisville Gas & Electric, Pennsylvania, Louisville & Nashville and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Steels were supported in the light of U. S. Steel's earnings for the December quarter and for 1936, the best in six years and well above Wall Street's expectations. Failure of the directors to further reduce the preferred arrears was seen as logical in view of possible amendments to the undistributed profits tax law.

With the Administration's so-called "rebuke" to General Motors for refusing to attend a peace conference called by Secretary of Labor Perkins and with signs the unionization conflict may be prolonged, automotive shares failed to display much stamina.

The President's action in calling off power pooling meetings because of the injunction suit against the Tennessee Valley Authority tended to keep potential buyers of utility stocks subdued. Although latest power output figures for the country disclosed a recession, it was observed the margin of improvement over a year ago widened.

Oils were hesitant in the face of a sharp upturn in crude output for the week ended Jan. 23. Offsetting the increase, though, was the official report showing an exceptional drop in crude stocks to a new 15-year low.

Bonds Generally Higher

U. S. Government obligations stiffened in the bond market today as banks turned to the buying side following postponement of action by the Federal Reserve Board on excess reserves.

Around mid-day Treasurys in demand at fair advances were the 2⅞s and the 2¾s. The 3¼s of 1946 came under a little pressure. Dealers described buying as mild and said most of it came from banks which had tired of waiting for lower prices in the event of a Federal Reserve Board decision to tighten the money market by curbing expansion of excess bank reserves.

After an uneven start, corporate loans put on a general advance. Gainers of fractions were American Water Works 6s, Santa Fe 4s, St. Paul 5s, Hiram Walker 4½s, International Telephone 5s and Illinois Central 4¾s. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3¼s yielded about a point. Fractions were lost by Loew's 3½s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Erie 5s.

Limited rises in South American obligations marked an otherwise quiet foreign sector.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 27, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
6.75	Bos & Albany	146½	144½	144½	145½
..	Bos & Me pf	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	..
..	Bos & Me pr pf	39⅜	38¾	38¾	..
..	Bos & Me st pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
..	Bos & Me st A pf	15¼	14¼	15¼	14¼
..	Bos & Me st B pf	16½	16½	16½	17¾
..	Bos & Me st D pf	18	18	18	18
..	Copper Range	14⅝	14	14⅛	14
..	East Gas & Fuel	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	9⅜
4.50	East Gas&F pr pf	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
..	East St SR pf A	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
..	East Mass St Ry	3½	2⅞	3⅛	3⅛
..	East Mass SR pf B	14	14	14	14
..	Eastern SS	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
8.00	Edison Elec	187½	187	187½	186½
1.00b	Employer's Group	23½	23½	23½	23¾
2.50a	First Nat Stores	49	49	49	49
..	Helvetia Oil	1½	1½	1½	2
..	Maine Cent	11	11	11	12½
..	Mass Util Assoc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
1.50a	Mergenthaler	54	53¾	53¾	54
..	Narr Rac A	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	137½	137	137	137
..	North Butte	1	1	1	94c
3.50a	Old Colony	24½	24	24	25
1.15a	Old Dominion	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
..	Quincy Min	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛
.20	Reece Fold M	3	3	3	3
.40	Shawmut Assoc	15¾	15½	15⅝	15⅝
4.00b	Torrington	96⅛	96½	96½	96½
..	Union Cop L & M	35c	35c	35c	35c
..	Unit Gas	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	95¾	94½	95¾	95½
2.50	Unit Shoe M pf	45½	45½	45½	46¼
..	Utah Apex	4½	3⅞	4½	3⅞
..	Utah M & T	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
..	Warren Bros	11¼	11	11¼	11
..	Warren, S D	38	38	38	37

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	1.27⅞	1.28⅛	1.26⅜	1.26⅜	—.02
July	1.12	1.12⅜	1.10⅛	1.10⅞	—.02⅛
Septemb'r	1.09	1.09	1.07⅜	1.07⅞	—.01½
	Corn				
May	1.09	1.10	1.08⅛	1.08½	—.01¾
July	1.04	1.04⅜	1.02⅜	1.03⅛	—.01⅝
September	.99	.99⅛	.97⅛	.98	—.02
	Oats				
May	.50	.50⅛	.49⅛	.49⅛	—.01½
July	.44	.44⅜	.43⅛	.43⅜	—.01½
September	.41	.41⅛	.41	.41⅛	— ⅛
	Rye				
May	1.10⅛	1.10⅜	1.08⅜	1.09⅛	—.01⅞
July	1.01	1.01⅜	.99⅛	.99⅝	1—.02⅝
September	.91⅜	.91⅜	.89	.89	—.02⅛

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Wool top futures (new contract) closed quiet, unchanged to 3 lower.

	High	Low	Last
July	112.0	112.0	111.5b
October	112.0	111.0	112.0b

b—Bid.

Horn & Hardart Lifts Wages

PHILADELPHIA—Horn & Hardart Baking Co. and Horn & Hardart Co. of New York jointly announce a wage increase of 2 cents an hour for all except salaried employees. The increase will amount to about $400,000 annually for each company.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Jan. 27	Jan. 26
64	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	64⅝	64	64	64½
19⅝	15	Adams Express (.55b)	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝
36	34	Addressograph (1)	33½	33⅛	33⅛	34⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Advance Rumely	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
80½	75	Air Reduction (1¶)	75½	75	75¼	75
5¼	4	Airway Elec App	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
15½	14⅜	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	14½	14⅜	14¼	14½
4⅝	4	Alleghany Corp (h)	4¼	4	4⅛	4
48¼	43¼	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	47	46¼	47	46¼
38⅜	36⅛	Alleghenv Steel (1.65)	37	37	37	37¼
238⅝	225	Allied Chem (6)	235	233	234⅜	237
33½	30⅝	Allied Mills (½b)	31½	31	31	31
17⅜	16⅛	Allied Stores	17	16⅜	17	16½
84¾	82	Allied Stores pf (5)	82⅞	81	81	83
83½	76	Allis Chalmers (1½¶)	80	78⅜	79⅜	79
37	30½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	37	36⅞	37	36⅜
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leather	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	7
110⅞	101	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	95¼	94½	95¼	95
41⅜	38⅝	Am Bank Note (1¶)	39¼	39¼	39¼	40
74	66	Am Bank Note pf (3)	73¾	73⅝	73¾	..
71⅞	69	Am Brake S&F (2¶)	69¾	69	69	70¼
121	112	Am Can (4¶)	112½	112	112½	112½
64½	46	Am Car & Fdry	62	61¾	61¾	62⅜
96½	93¼	Am Car & F pf	95½	95	95½	94½
80	72	Am Chain (1b)	75	74½	75	74½
16⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	15¼	15	15	14⅞
28¾	16⅝	Am Com Alcohol (½b)	27½	27	27	26⅝
12⅞	8½	Am Encaustic T	13	13	13	12⅝
17	13	Am European	16	16	16	16½
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	13	11¾	12½	11⅞
69⅞	58½	Am & For Pow pf	64¾	62	63⅜	64
68⅞	49	Am & For Pow 6	53⅝	52½	53⅜	53½
38½	20¼	Am & For Pw 2pf	35	32	35	33½
20½	18	Am Hawaiian (1)	18¾	18⅝	18¾	19½
9¼	6½	Am Hide & L	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	7⅞
47½	37½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	42¼	42¼	42¼	41⅞
51¼	47	Am Home Pr (2.40¶)	50	49½	49½	49⅝
4½	2½	Am Ice	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
25¾	17½	Am Ice pf (2)	25½	24⅞	25	24
16	13⅜	Am International (.40b)	15	14½	15	15
50½	43	Am Locomotive	50⅜	49¾	49⅞	48½
119	114	Am Loco pf (3)	118½	118½	118½	119
25⅛	22⅞	Am Mach & Fy (1¶)	23¼	22⅜	23¼	23
13⅜	11⅜	Am Mach & Met (.60)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝
65¾	50¼	Am Metal	59	58⅞	58⅞	..
16½	11⅞	Am Power & Lt	14⅜	13½	14⅜	13¾
72½	67¼	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	68	67¼	68	68
87½	79	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
28	24⅞	Am Radiator (.60¶)	28	26¾	28	27¼
35¾	33⅛	Am Rolling Mill (1.20¶)	34	33½	33⅞	33⅝
98⅝	90½	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	91⅞	90¼	91⅞	91
107	105	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	106	106	106	106
73¼	59½	Am Steel Fdrs (1b)	68½	67⅜	67¾	67¾
26½	25	Am Stoes (2)	26	25⅝	25⅝	26
56⅞	53	Am Suga Ref (2)	53	53	53	54
25⅞	23⅜	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	25
187	181¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	183½	183¼	183½	183¼
98¼	93¾	Am Tobacco (5)	98½	98½	98½	97½
99¼	95¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	99¼	98	99¼	99
18⅜	16½	Am Type Fdrs (h)	17	17	17	17
27⅛	25½	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	26½	26	26¼	26⅜
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
79	64	Am Woolen pf (4b)	75¼	74¼	75¼	74⅛
1¾	1¼	Am Writ Pap (h)	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
9¾	6¾	Am Writ P pf (h)	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	8¼
9	6⅜	Am Zinc Lead&S	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	7⅞
50	50	Am Zinc pr pf	50	50	50	..
57½	52⅜	Anaconda Cop (1¶)	53⅜	52¾	53½	52¾
85	84	Anaconda Wire (2¶)	87	85½	87	84
24⅜	16	Anchor Cap (.60)	23	22¾	23	22½
117½	105¾	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	107½	107½	107½	105¾
9	8½	A P W Paper	9¼	8½	9	..
45½	41	Archer Daniels (2¶)	43	42⅜	43	42½
10⅛	7	Armour Ill	9⅜	8⅝	9⅛	8¾
63¼	59½	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	63¼	62	63¼	62
17⅜	15¼	Artloom Corp	16¾	16	16½	16
22⅝	19⅞	Asso Dry Goods	19½	19⅛	19½	19¾
75⅝	69½	Atchison T&SF (2b)	73¾	72¾	73¾	72½
101⅜	101⅜	Atchison pf (5)	101⅜	101¼	101⅝	102
48⅝	44⅛	Atl Coast Line (1b)	45½	44¼	45½	44⅛
33	30	Auburn Auto	31	30⅛	31	30⅝
8¾	7¼	Austin Nichols	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼
45	39¼	Austin Nichols A	42½	42½	42½	43⅞
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp Del	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8⅛
		—B—				
10½	8	Baldwin Loco (h)	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
8⅛	7¼	Baldwin Asd (h)	8¼	7⅞	8	8
93½	88½	Baldwin Asd pf (h)	93¼	93¼	93¼	92
23⅝	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	22¼	21½	21¾	21¾
38¼	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	36	35	36	35½
43	41	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	42	42	42	42
106⅜	105	Bangor & A pf (5)	106½	106	106	106⅜
32	25¾	Barker Bros	29⅜	28½	29	29⅞
42	40	Barker Bros pf (2¾)	40	39½	39½	..
34½	28⅛	Barnsdall A (10b)	32⅞	31⅞	32½	32¾
20¼	17⅞	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	19	18⅝	18⅞	18¾
27½	25	Beatrice Cream (1)	26	26	26	26
14¾	13	Belding Ham (1)	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	14
28½	25	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	27	26⅝	27	27
23¾	22	Beneficial Ind Ln (.45b)	22¼	22	22½	22½
80	73	Beth Steel (1½b)	78	76¾	77⅞	76⅞
30	18¾	Beth Steel 8% pf (1)	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18¾
127⅝	125	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	125¾	125¾	125¾	126
38	33¼	Black & Decker (¼)	35½	35	35½	34⅝
26⅞	22¾	Blaw Knox (.80)	24½	24	24½	24½
37¾	33⅜	Boeing Airplane	37	34⅜	36⅞	34½
45	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	43¾	43	43	44
93	88	Bon Ami A (4)	91¼	91	91¼	92
28	26¼	Borden (1.60)	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76¾
80¾	72¼	Borg Warner (4)	80	79½	80	80⅛
4½	3⅜	Botany A pf (h)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
20⅝	13¾	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	20	19¾	19⅞	19½
57½	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	55½	53⅞	55½	54¼
47	42½	Bristol Myers (2.40¶)	46¼	46	46¼	46½
53	48½	Broklyn Man T (4)	50	50	50	49½
8	6⅜	Brooklyn Queens	7⅛	7	7⅛	..
52¾	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	49½	49	49¼	49¼
50	48	Brown Shoe (3)	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	49
24½	20¾	Brunswick Balke	22¼	22⅛	22¼	22⅛
23½	20	Bucyrus Erie	23¾	23	23¼	22⅞
115	110	Bucyrus Epf (3¾g)	115	114	115	115
13⅝	12¼	Budd Mfg	13⅜	13	13¼	13⅛
91⅞	91⅞	Budd Mfg pf	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	..
11¼	9½	Bupdd Wheel (.20b)	10½	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
45¼	34¾	Bullard (1¾b)	41⅞	40¾	41⅞	40¾
58	51	Bulova Watch	57	55	57	55⅝
35	31⅜	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	34⅛
10¼	7¼	Bush Term (h)	10⅜	9¼	10⅝	9¼
33	33	Bush Term deb (h)	33	33	33	..
35	24¼	Bush T Bldgs pf ct (½)	36½	35	35½	34½
15½	13½	Butler (.60b)	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14½
31	29¼	Butler pf (1½)	30⅜	30	30⅜	30⅝
8⅝	5⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc (.05b)	7	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
33	27¾	Byers	31	29¾	31	29⅞
91	84	Byers pf	88	88	88	87½
28¼	28¼	Byron Jackson (1¶)	28¼	28	28	..
		—C—				
46½	42¾	Calif Packing (2)	46½	44¾	46	43⅝
3¼	2⅜	Callahan Z & L	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
20½	15¼	Calumet & Hecla (¾b)	17	16½	17	16⅜
33⅜	32¼	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	33
32⅝	27½	Canada Dry	29¾	29	29⅜	29½
15⅞	14⅝	Canadian Pacific	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	15½
64	60	Canadian Mills (4b)	60	60	60	..
18	15	Capital Admin (1b)	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝
51¼	51¼	Capital Adm pf (3)	51¼	51¼	51¼	..
106	104	Caro C&C st (6)	104½	104½	104½	104⅝
8¼	7	Carriers & Gen (3.50)	7⅞	7⅝	7½	7¾
163¾	138	Case Threshing	155½	154½	154½	154
129¾	124¾	Case Thresh pf (7)	127½	127½	127½	128
98	85½	Caterpillar Trac (2¶)	95⅜	93⅝	93⅝	96
31½	26⅜	Celanese Carp (1½b)	31½	30	31⅞	30½
108½	106½	Celanese pf (7)	108	108	108	107⅞
40⅜	36½	Celotex (3o)	38¼	38	38¼	38
107⅛	106	Cent Ill Lt pf (4½)	107	107	107	107⅛
39¼	34½	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	35⅜	35	35⅜	34½
12¼	8⅜	Central Foundry	11⅞	10¾	11⅜	10⅞
41⅜	37½	Central RR of NJ	38¼	38	38	38⅞
24⅜	20½	Cen Violeta Sug	21¼	20¼	20⅞	21
11½	10½	Century Ribbon (.10a)	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
110	110	Century Ribbon pf (7)	110	110	110	..
75¾	67¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	68¼	67⅝	67½	67¾
19¾	16¼	Certain-Teed	19⅜	18½	19⅜	18⅝
93½	88½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	74	73	74	72¼
52⅜	35¾	Champion P & F (1)	48¼	46	48¼	47
110	109¼	Champion P pf (6)	109½	109½	109½	109½
44	41	Checker Cab Mfg	42¾	42½	42¾	41⅜
89¾	83	Chesapeake Corp (3)	88½	87⅞	87⅞	88½
68¾	65	Ches & Ohio (2.80¶)	65¼	65	65	65½
3⅝	2⅜	Chi & E Ill (h)	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
11½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	10¾	10¼	10¾	10¼
3½	2⅜	Chi & Gt West (h)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
16¾	13⅜	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	15⅜	14¾	15⅛	15
11¼	8¼	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
2	2	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
5⅞	4⅜	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5⅜	5	5⅜	5¼
4⅜	3½	Chi & N'western (h)	4	4	4	4
15½	11½	Chi & N'west pf (h)	13¼	12¾	13¼	12⅞
24⅞	21⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	30	29¾	30	30
70½	61½	Chi Pneu T pf (3½g)	68¼	68¼	68¼	69½
2¾	2¼	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2½	2½	2½	2½
6⅞	5⅜	Chi R&P 6% (h)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
8¼	6⅝	Chi R&P 6% pf (h)	7¼	6⅞	7	7¼
22½	19¼	Chicksaba Cot O	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
14½	12½	Childs Company	14¾	13⅞	14⅜	13⅜
124½	110¾	Chrysler (12b)	120¼	118	119¼	119
20¼	18⅜	City Ice & Fuel (2)	19⅜	19¼	19¼	19½
89⅜	85	City Ice & F pf (6½)	86½	86½	86½	85½
10⅝	8	City Stores	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
111	110⅝	Cleve El I pf (4½)	111	110⅝	111	..
90½	78	Cluett Peabody (3)	87½	87	87½	87½
133	122½	Coca Cola (2¶)	130½	130½	130¼	130¾
21⅝	19¾	Colgate-Palm-P (1½¶)	20	19½	20	19¾
61⅛	56	Collins & Aikman (2¶)	60⅝	59½	59⅝	59⅝
47¾	44⅞	Colo Fuel & Iron	45¾	45¾	45⅝	45
24¾	21¼	Colo & Southern	21⅞	21	21⅝	22
20⅞	17¾	Columbia Gas (.60b)	18¼	17⅝	18¼	17⅝
108	104⅛	Columbia G pf A (6)	104¼	104	104	104¼
39½	34¾	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	37¼	35⅝	37¼	36
46¾	42	Columbia P pf (2¾)	44	44	44	44⅛
122¾	117½	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	121⅝	120¼	121⅛	119⅜
67½	65½	Comm Credit (4¶)	66½	65¾	65⅞	66⅛
80¼	73½	Comm Inv Tr (4¶)	78½	78	78½	78¼
21¼	18¼	Comm Solvents (.60¶)	20⅜	19¼	20	19⅜
4⅛	3⅜	Comwlth & So	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
75⅝	69½	Comwlth & S pf (3)	69½	69¼	69	69½
16¼	13¾	Conde Nast Pub	16¾	16	16¾	16
41½	36⅜	Congoleum Nairn (1.60¶)	39⅜	39½	39⅜	39½
18⅞	17	Consol Cigar	17	16⅝	17	17⅛
10	8⅛	Consol Coal vtc	8½	8½	8½	8⅛
40⅜	25	Consol Coal pf vtc	34½	34⅜	34½	34⅝
5¾	5	Consol Film Ind	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	5¼
18⅜	16⅜	Consol Film I pf (2g)	17⅞	17¼	17¼	17⅜
49⅞	43⅜	Consol Ed NY (2¶)	47	46¼	46⅞	46½
108	106	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107½
12⅝	9¼	Consol Laundries	11¼	11	11¼	11
17⅛	16	Consol Oil (.80)	16½	15⅞	16⅛	16
1⅞	⅞	Consol Textile (h)	1⅛	1	1	1
27⅞	26¾	Container A (1.20)	28⅛	26¾	28	27⅝
37⅜	29	Cont Baking A	34	32½	33½	33
5½	3	Cont Baking B	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
108⅝	102⅞	Cont Baking pf (8)	106½	106½	106½	107
68¾	63	Cont Can (2¶)	63½	62¾	63⅛	63
25⅝	20½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	25	24⅝	24⅝	24½
42⅝	39½	Cont Insurance (1.60)	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	42½
3⅜	2¾	Cont Motors	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
45⅛	42¾	Cont Oil (1¶)	44	43	43¾	44
32	28⅝	Cont Steel (.1)	30½	30	30¼	29½
72½	65¾	Corn Exchange (3)	71¾	70¼	70¼	71
71⅛	67	Corn Products (3¶)	69	68⅛	68½	68
171⅛	170	Corn Prod pf (7)	168	168	168	170
4	4	Coty	7¼	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
44⅜	44	Crane Co	45	45	45	45
119	119	Crane Co pf (7g)	119	119	119	..
23⅜	21⅝	Crosley Radio (1½b)	24⅜	24	24⅝	23¾
81	74½	Crown Cork & S (2)	80⅛	80¼	80⅛	80¼
21⅜	21⅜	Crown Zeller vtc	22¾	21¾	22¾	21¾
58⅜	51	Crucible Steel	57¼	55¾	57¼	56¼
123	123	Crucible Steel pf (4¾g)	123	123	123	..
14¼	14	Cuba Rr pf	14¼	14	14	..
14⅜	12	Cuban Am Sug	12	11	11⅜	12
20½	19	Curtis Publishing	19½	18¾	19	19
106½	101⅜	Curtis Pub pf (7)	104	104	106	104
7⅞	6¼	Curtiss-Wright	7¼	7¼	7⅜	7⅝
22½	19¼	Curtiss-Wright A (.50b)	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	21¾
87	82	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	85	84	85	86¼
		—D—				
123½	104⅜	Deere & Co	119⅜	118¼	118½	118⅞
39½	29⅜	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	30¼	30	30	29¾
108	106½	Dayton P&L pf 4½s	106¾	106¾	106¾	107
39	37¼	Deisel W G (1¶)	38½	38½	38½	37¾
53¼	42½	Del & Hudson	50¼	48½	50	48⅞
19⅝	15⅞	Del Lack & W	18½	17¾	18⅛	17⅝
9¾	7⅞	Denver R G pf (h)	8½	8½	8½	8¾
146⅛	144	Detroit Edison (4¶)	145	145	145	145
68	61	Devoe & Ral A (3¶)	65	65	65	65½
33½	31	Diamond Match (½¶)	32¼	32¼	32¼	32⅝
40	39¾	Diamond M pf (1½¶)	40	40	40	..
41¼	39	Dixie Vortex (1½)	39½	39½	39½	..
28⅝	25½	Distillers Cp Seag	25½	25	25⅝	25½
92½	92¼	Distillers pf ww (5)	93	92¼	93	..
50¾	47¾	Dome Mines (2¶)	50⅝	49⅝	50¼	49
77¼	69½	Douglas A	75¼	73	73⅝	75
39¼	35½	Dresser B (1b)	37¼	37	37	..
1⅜	¾	Duluth So Shore	1⅛	¾	1⅛	1
3¼	2¼	Duluth So Sh pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
180½	169	du Pont de Nem (6.10b)	171	170¼	171	172¼
115½	112½	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	114¼

Business and Industry

Treasury and Reserve Board Move to Cut Excess Reserves

Commerce and Finance

Steel Earns $2.91 Share on Common During Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—United States Steel Corporation reports a net income for 1936 of $50,525,684 after all deductions for reserves, taxes and charges. This is the largest net the company has shown since 1930 and equal, after annual dividend requirements on the preferred stock, to $2.91 each on 8,703,252 common shares. Net income for the year 1935 was $1,146,708, equal to 32 cents a share on 3,602,811 preferred shares.

According to the report just issued by the company net income for the fourth quarter of 1936 was $20,650,780, equal after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.65 a share on the common, compared with $5,326,417, or $1.48 a share on the preferred stock, in the like period of 1935 and with $13,636,177, or 84 cents a common share, earned in the third quarter of 1936.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock was declared by the directors for the final quarter of 1936, payable on Feb. 27 to stock of record of Jan. 30, bringing total distributions from 1936 earnings to 14 per cent and leaving 9¼ per cent still unpaid on account of arrearages.

Rate Highest Since 1930

Operations for the fourth quarter of 1936 averaged 66.2 per cent of capacity for finished products, Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board announced, this being the highest rate reached in any quarter of 1936.

For the entire year the finished-product output equaled 59.4 per cent of capacity, the highest annual rate of operations reached since 1930, when it was 65.6 per cent.

The operating ratio fell to 38.0 per cent for 1931 and to a low point of 18.3 per cent for 1932, whence it recovered each year to 38.8 per cent for 1935.

Operations are now at about 75 per cent of rated capacity, based on production of finished products for sale, Mr. Taylor said, and the growing volume of incoming business, evident at the close of the third quarter of 1936, continued during the fourth quarter and since then.

Prices Steady

Prices received for products shipped to domestic customers during the last quarter of 1936 averaged about the same as in the preceding nine months, but were slightly below the average for the corresponding period in 1935. Prices on export sales showed an upward tendency.

Domestic prices were advanced moderately in November, effective for the first quarter of 1937, in certain lines of steel products, Mr. Taylor stated, and these should offset in part increased production costs arising from higher wage rates, advancing costs of materials used in operations and heavier taxes. On Nov. 15 an increase was made in wage rates which averaged 10 per cent for all employees except the higher-salaried group. The average increase for all employees approximated 9 per cent.

Increase in Pay Roll

The 1936 pay roll was $338,865,662, compared with $251,576,808 for 1935, a gain of 34.7 per cent, while the number of employees rose from 194,820 to 222,372, an increase of 41.1 per cent. The average number of hours worked by each employee in a month was 172.4 for 1936, against 147.2 in 1935, a rise of 17.1 per cent.

Average hourly earnings was 74 cents last year and 73 cents in 1935. The average for December was 77.8 cents, but the wage increase of Nov. 15 was reflected only slightly in the average for the entire year.

A total of $7,000,000 was spent in 1936 for additions and betterments, and to pay maturing subsidiary company bonds and other capital obligations. The unexpended balance of authorizations for new installations aggregates $157,000,000 now, but this will be spread over several years.

Net working assets of the corporation and its subsidiaries, excluding dividends declared and unpaid, were $391,421,435 at the close of 1936, the largest in five years.

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New Steel Director

Blank & Stoller

George A. Sloan
President of the Cotton Textile Institute From 1929 to 1935, Has Just Been Elected as a Director of the United States Steel Corporation

RFC Lending Power Has Been Extended Until June 30, 1939

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has signed a bill extending until June 30, 1939, the lending powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The bill also carried similar extension for three allied agencies—the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Electric Farm and Home Authority, and the Export-Import Bank.

The Reconstruction Corporation recently reported it had paid out more than $9,500,000,000 since its creation in 1932 under President Hoover. On the loans it made, it already has been repaid more than $4,500,000,000, Chairman Jesse Jones reported.

The extension bill recently swept through both houses of Congress with ease.

Securities' Trading Rises in December

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — All registered securities had a dollar sale value in December of $2,676,525,432, a decrease of 5.2 per cent from November and an increase of 16.7 per cent over the value of sales in December, 1935, according to a report from the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Stock sales, including rights, had a value of $2,358,956,424, a decrease of 6.8 per cent from November. Bond sales were valued at $317,486,796, an increase of 8.1 per cent over November.

The commission said that the total stock sales in December, including rights, was 99,755,967 shares, or 5.8 per cent above November's total. The total principal amount of bonds was $446,393,325, an increase of 26.3 per cent over November.

The New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb accounted for 96.2 per cent of the value of sales on all registered exchanges, 95.7 per cent of stock sales and 99.7 per cent of bond sales.

The dollar value of sales on all exempt exchanges in December was $2,011,018, an increase of 0.9 per cent over November.

New Firm to Deal In Tax-Exempt Securities

A new company, Kennedy, Spence & Co., Inc., has been formed to deal in tax-exempt securities. This new firm follows the dissolution of the firm of Webster, Kennedy & Co., Inc., of New York and Boston. F. Brittain Kennedy is president and treasurer and W. Frederick Spence and Gordon B. Russell are vice-presidents.

Prior to the organization of Webster, Kennedy & Co., five years ago, Mr. Kennedy was associated with C. F. Childs & Co., Inc. as New England manager and previously was connected with the Merchants National Bank of Boston.

The entire personnel of the Boston office of Webster, Kennedy & Co., Inc., will be associated with the new company, which will occupy the quarters of the old firm at 75 Federal Street.

Simultaneously, announcement is made of the formation of R. K. Webster & Co., Inc., dealers in municipal and tax-exempt bonds. Officers of the new company are Raymond K. Webster, president; Jerome C. L. Tripp, first vice-president; James S. Abrams, John B. Pearson and Harvey S. Renton Jr., vice-presidents, and E. Preston Brown, treasurer. The company will occupy the offices of Webster, Kennedy & Co., Inc., in New York at 40 Wall Street and will have associated with it the entire personnel of the New York office of the old firm.

Wayne Pump Co. Reports Net of $4.57 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profit of Wayne Pump Company and subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1936, totaled $1,325,279 after depreciation, interest, amortization, subsidiary preferred dividends and federal and foreign income taxes, equal to $4.57 a share, on 289,659 shares of $1 par capital stock outstanding. This compares with $496,526, or $2.38 a share on 208,458 shares in the preceding year.

Current assets as of Nov. 30, 1936, amounted to $4,109,227 and current liabilities were $1,242,579, against $2,848,126 and $608,943, respectively, on Nov. 30, 1935. Cash amounted to $996,082, against $826,906.

Sales in December, the first month of the 1937 fiscal year, were far in excess of those for December, 1935, President W. Griffin stated.

Wool Business Is Firm, With Prices Highest in Years

Weekly Wool Review

Holding steady on the peak of prices that are highest for seven years, the market for raw wool is slowing up considerably after beating a fast tempo for several weeks. More price resistance is being encountered by wool men as evidenced by the abrupt withdrawal of buyers from the market as soon as they have secured what is evidently urgently needed to fill out some orders requiring specific grades of wool.

Then again, the strikes in the automotive industry are being brought home more forcefully to the wool textile business, with demand for various upholstery and fabrics curtailed sharply and some mills practically closed for lack of outlet for their products.

Prices Are Steady

Yet wool prices are steady and the market is basically as strong as ever, with the signals all set for further advances unless the slower demand undermines market values. The market is far from stagnant, for medium scoured wools are moving fairly well and woolen wools are active, especially in the medium and half blood descriptions.

Australian markets are a bit easier for the moment with Japan less active in purchasing. But in the primary markets the weaker trend is chiefly in the fine wools, with low grades undisturbed as yet. Furthermore, not all market places in Australia are softer. Sydney shows little change. New Zealand markets are strong.

In Boston, sales are being made from $1.05 and $1.08 for fine and fine-medium French combing wools, clean. Fine Australian wools are selling in Boston around $1.13, clean, duty paid. Pulled wools are selling around $1 for B. supers, in the scoured wools, with stained and grays a little less.

Meantime, business in the western part of the United States is being closed around $1 or a cent or two less for French combing wools, clean, landed Boston. Contracting for wool on the sheep's back is estimated by Boston wool men as more than 80,000,000 pounds thus far this season.

Cloth mills, while reluctant to buy wool beyond actual requirements, are booking orders for their products at a surprisingly good rate. And this in the face of price advances that amounted to 37½ @ 42½c a yard in men's wear suitings above the spring opening quotations.

Sales Are Slower

On the other hand the sales of wool goods at the moment is slacker than for some weeks, because several mills are sold up and find themselves unable to promise deliveries before Easter. But contracts have been booked in some instances for fall delivery. Prevailing prices are still below replacement values despite the sharp advances already scored.

While offerings of Texas eight-months wools are relatively scarce, Boston wool houses are credited with offering contracts for wool not yet clipped at prices about 5@7c under prevailing spot quotations, scoured basis.

Texas mohair is being sold on the goats' backs around 60c for adult and 70c for kid mohair. In the Southwest—Texas, Arizona and New Mexico—nearly 1,500,000 pounds is claimed to have been contracted for. In Boston the mohair market is slow but strong.

Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

section of the great cotton textile industry. The principle of the Wagner Act is here in full force. That is to say, a majority of employers and employees can bind the industry as a whole to their agreements, the agreements, moreover, being made the law of the land. This arrangement was made after joint petition of men and employers.

In contrast, there is widespread suspicion of "outside" unions among American employers. In some cases it is sheer Bourbonism. In others it has its foundation in a paternalistic attitude toward employees. In yet others it is rooted in the knowledge of the rackets that flourish in American unions.

Racketeering has been expunged from the British trade union movement by a very simple device, namely, incorporation, though this is not the name in Britain. The trade union may register with the Registrar of Friendly Societies or, if it chooses not to do so, it must report its finances regularly to the Registrar. In this way there is a constant check on irregularities.

Like trade unions everywhere, British trade unionism is realistic. Let selfishness show its head again, and the present foundation of mutual trust would be uprooted. "The preservation of industrial peace," said Prof. John H. Richardson, at the last meeting of the British Association, "will largely depend upon a reasonable sharing of the benefits of industrial recovery and of increased productivity as industry becomes more efficient. Such sharing is now widely recognized as essential for sustained prosperity."

Only when this is the rule will the workers recognize a mutuality of interests in the conduct of business enterprise.

Savage Arms Corp.

NEW YORK—Preliminary statement of Savage Arms Corp. and subsidiaries for year ended Dec. 31, 1936, shows net income of $245,752 after depreciation, federal income taxes and surtax on undistributed profits, equal after dividend requirements on 486 shares of 6 per cent preferred stock outstanding at close of the year, to $1.45 a share on 167,715 no-par shares of common stock. This compares with $101,549, or 54 cents a share on common in 1935.

Federal Authorities Prepare To Cut Credit Inflation Base

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Conclusions of the Federal Reserve System's open market committee and the Treasury's special committee of international monetary experts apparently were carried to the White House today by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, when they conferred with President Roosevelt.

All indications are that a concerted drive is under way to narrow the base for potential credit inflation in the United States. The Federal Reserve Board is expected to act within the next few weeks to check the steadily increasing excess reserves of member banks in the system.

The approximate total of excess reserves is now at about $2,130,000,000. In the view of experts, no more than a billion dollars would be needed for excess reserves in order to provide for normal and desirable business expansion.

Studying Inflow of Gold

The flow of foreign gold into the United States, one of the primary causes of this huge excess total, was under study by the Treasury Committee, in which Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, Walter W. Stewart of Case, Pomeroy & Co., Prof. John H. Williams and a number of other experienced international monetary experts are conferring. While methods to curb this flow of gold, both in the form of short-term deposits and long-range investments, are not easy or simple, it has been suggested that an international operation under the American-British-French stabilization agreement might let the pound and franc drop off a few points in relation to the dollar, thus in effect revaluing the dollar upward.

In any event, the problem of surplus gold and excess reserves has become one of the serious preoccupations of the Administration. Yesterday President Roosevelt described his conversations with Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, as ranging from the North Pole to the South Pole, and from zero degree of latitude back to zero degree (which is Greenwich). Asked if this wide field included Fort Knox, Kentucky, where the United States is storing its gold, President Roosevelt agreed.

A few weeks ago, also, the Treasury published its first report on foreign investments and deposits in the United States, which indicated the vast inflow that has taken place in the past year and a half, raising the total between Jan. 1, 1935, and Sept. 30, 1936, to $2,281,659,000. The grand total, including prior deposits and investments, is calculated to be more than seven billions.

The Tripartite Agreement

The Tripartite Monetary Agreement of Sept. 25, 1936, offers a mechanism ready at hand to take whatever external steps can be taken to check the flow of capital from Europe to the United States. Some of this flow is of course an unavoidable consequence of relative European turbulence, with stability in the United States. But a material share, in the view of experts, results from an overvaluation of the American dollar.

There have been indications that the Treasury and Federal Reserve Board are loath to take any steps in the nature of a prohibition or embargo on capital movements. There is strong sentiment for permitting free and natural flow of capital. But a flow in response to over-valuation of the dollar is regarded as unnatural.

The direct remedy, to increase somewhat the gold content of the dollar, would run President Roosevelt into difficulties with the inflationists in Congress. While their impact is far less than in recent years, they are still an appreciable group, led by Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, and they would certainly be hot on President Roosevelt's trail if he headed too rapidly in the deflationary direction. Propagandist organizations like the Committee for the Nation are still in existence, and might find such a step an excuse for new activity.

May Use Orthodox Measures

However, it is confidently expected that the Federal Reserve Board within a few weeks may proceed to conservative measures of anti-inflationary control. The two orthodox measures are to cut the credit base for inflation either through increase of the reserve requirements of the Federal Reserve Board, or operations in the open market through which the great holdings of Government securities by the Federal Reserve banks might be sold.

The problem is complicated by the fact that Government borrowing which had been expected to taper off sharply as a result of the better budgetary position, is likely to augment again with the need of flood relief money.

While it is far too early to forecast federal financial responsibility in the present flood damage, it seems clear that relief expenditures in the next few months will be increased probably by many tens of millions of dollars. That means more new borrowing well above the $790,000,000 anticipated to fill the deficiency relief needs until June 30, and an additional disbursement in the next fiscal year as well.

New borrowing almost forces the Treasury to follow policies tending toward inflationary effect by loading up the banks still further with governmental securities, while on the other hand it attempts to check inflation by national and international activities.

Equity Corporation Assets Doubled In 1936, Report Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Equity Corporation, an investing company, reveals in its annual report just issued, that net assets a share on common stock virtually doubled during 1936. The figure for Dec. 31 last was $3.12, against $1.58 for the same date in 1935. Total net assets were $32,388,113 before deducting face value of the assumed debentures in contrast to a 1935 figure of $25,620,586.

Equity Corporation's investments to the extent of about 50 per cent are in the American General Corporation, in which it owns 50.04 per cent of the common stock and 6.65 per cent of the preferred stock, and in the General Reinsurance Corporation, in which it owns 36.44 per cent of the capital stock. At the last year-end its cash and general market securities totaled $15,347,027, including $122,500 bonds, $293,532 preferred stocks and $14,055,255 common stocks.

Net assets of the Equity Corporation, including underlying net assets of subsidiaries at year-end market values, were equivalent to $9668 for each $1000 of outstanding assumed debentures. After deducting assumed debentures of $3,350,000 face value, net assets were equivalent to $107.76 a share on the $3 convertible preferred stock.

Asset figures for Dec. 31, 1935, were $7647 for each $1000 debenture and $81.17 a preferred share.

Gross income, net of profits on security sales, was $1,134,713. Net income after interest was $723,479. Net profit on securities sold was $1,582,025 and provision of $291,750 was made for federal normal income taxes.

During 1936 current dividends of $3 were paid on the preferred, plus an average a share equivalent to $2.32 in accumulated dividends, making a total of $1,438,134. A special dividend of 25 cents a share, amounting to $1,239,160, was paid on the common stock.

Int'l Business Machines' 1936 Business New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The thirteenth annual convention of the International Business Machines Corporation held at the Waldorf-Astoria included 1300 representatives in the United States and 19 foreign countries in North and South America, Europe, Australia and Asia.

In opening the convention, F. W. Nichol, vice-president and general manager, revealed that the company's 1936 business was the largest in its history, and its December business constituted its largest month on record.

Resigns From American Int'l.

NEW YORK (AP)—D. G. Millar has resigned as officer and director of American International Corporation to devote his entire time to the Greenfield Tap & Die Corp., of which he is chairman.

British Railway Reconstruction Is To Cost £14,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Reconstruction plans to cost over £14,000,000 and give employment to some 25,000 men over a period of three years have been drawn up by the London & North Eastern Railway.

Broadly the scheme provides for the extension of the Central London Tube railway eastward from Liverpool Street and its projection over certain existing surface lines of the L. N. E. R. Also, for electrification of the lines between London, Shenfield and Stratford. The building of these lines will also involve the alteration or reconstruction of six existing stations and the building of three other new ones.

Altogether 9½ miles of new double track will be made, and 22 miles are to be electrified. Longer trains will be run, platforms lengthened and the whole of the signaling will be re-cast. A new rolling stock depot is to be built also. At Ilford a fly-over will be built to carry the local lines over the main lines.

The effect of these big changes will be a 60 per cent increase in the train service over the mileage involved, with a maximum of 16 trains per hour out of Liverpool Street during the peak period.

Wool Growers Urge Trade Treaty Repeal

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—The National Wool Growers Association, in convention here, adopted a resolution urging repeal of the National Reciprocal Trade Treaty Act.

The resolution said trade treaties already enacted have "paralyzed some industries and alarmed agricultural organizations."

The action paralleled that of the American National Livestock Association recently.

Montreal Shows $122,863 Surplus; Funded Debt Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The City of Montreal shows a surplus of $122,863 of revenue over expenditures for the first half of the fiscal year 1936-37. The funded debt of the city is $271,757,631, compared with $275,584,877 at the end of April last, or a decrease of $3,827,245.

In the first six months of the current fiscal year the city has collected 49.49 per cent of its whole year's estimated revenue, and has left to administer the last half of the year to May 1, 50.51 per cent. Bank loans have been reduced from $17,615,000 on May 1 to $7,095,000 at the end of October, a decrease of $10,520,000.

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures for the week ended Jan. 14 totaled 186, compared with 177 in the five-day week preceding, and 241 in the like week last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Trade Pondering Effect of Sale Of CCC Cotton

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Beginning next Monday, Feb. 1, the Commodity Credit Corporation, cotton-holding branch of the United States Government, will recommence selling of the so-called "loan cotton" which was interrupted last August during the marketing of the 1936 crop. As against the peak total of 6,100,000 bales of cotton which the Government held in the summer of 1935, in the "loan cotton" and the "producers' pool," it now has a shade under 3,000,000 bales. The rest, including the entire holdings of the producers' pool, was sold out in the first eight months of 1936 on a rising cotton market, at a slight loss to the Government. The cotton is the result of Government accumulations over seven years, beginning in August, 1929, with the operations of the Federal Farm Board.

The prices at which the CCC will sel lout its far-flung warehouse holdings in the South will be somewhat higher than the prices of last spring. The loan cotton sold last year went out at a minimum price of 11¼ cents, regardless of grade and staple. The current offerings will be on the basis of 12¾ cents, less discounts for grade, staple, and location. By this arrangement it is probable that a more even distribution of the cotton will be taken out, as last year's arrangement tended to bring out the higher values and leave the lower with the Government.

Price Depressing Factor

Despite the fact that the announcement of the current offering, which will run from Feb. 1 to April 1, was not made until the first week in January, the possibility of such offering has hung over the cotton market for a number of months as a price-depressing factor. It may in part explain the fact that cotton has been a notable exception in the recent sharp upswing in the commodities markets which began early in November and continued to the middle of January. Contrariwise, the price of cotton has not sagged recently in sympathy with the general reaction in commodity markets.

The price of cotton has, instead, had a movement all its own since the new crop began coming in in August. From a level of about 11.30 cents per pound at that time it rose gradually during the fall to a level of about 12½ cents near the end of the year. The announcement of the Commodity Credit Corporation, though anticipated in general content, contained sufficient bearish implications and uncertainty to cause quite a reaction in the price of cotton at the turn of the year, but the price has approximately recovered its early January decline.

Some cotton observers are inclined to feel that the Government offerings in the next two months may be paralleled by the same price developments as last year. They believe that the CCC is now in approximately the same position as the Farm Board was, except that it is on the opposite side of the market. The Farm Board bought heavily during 1929 and 1930, but the market kept on falling. The CCC sold heavily during 1936, but the market kept on rising, and it is thought at least possible that the market can wade through the Government offerings of the next few months to higher levels if the same sentiment catches on which has seized the other commodity markets.

Price Ceiling Established

The bearish contingent, on the other hand, is inclined to feel, as the market indicated on the C. C. C. announcement early in January, that the government price sets a ceiling through which the market cannot penetrate until the government offerings are absorbed.

On the actual statistical side, the market for American cotton is in a rather divided position. American consumption of cotton at present is running at all time records. Cotton textile activity during the fall has been running almost steadily at levels well above the most active periods of the nineteen-twenties. It seems possible that the total American consumption of cotton during the 1936-1937 cotton crop year may total 7,500,000 bales, in comparison with the following consumption in previous years:

1935-1936	6,221,000 bales
1934-1935	5,241,000 bales
1933-1934	5,553,000 bales
1932-1933	6,004,000 bales
1931-1932	4,744,000 bales
1930-1931	5,084,000 bales
1929-1930	5,803,000 bales
1928-1929	6,778,000 bales

On the other hand, foreign consumption of American cotton is consistently lower this year. Practically every country consuming American cotton is taking less. Up to the middle of January, foreign takings of American cotton during the current crop year are about 650,000 bales less than last year, and it is possible that for the full year, foreign consumption of American cotton may be as much as 1,000,000 bales below last year.

Now Filling Vacuum

Among the reasons given for the current high rate of domestic cotton consumption the principal one is of course the business recovery. Mills are thought to be filling the vacuum in consumers' requirements which developed during the long spell of hard times. In addition, industrial consumption of cotton, which is large, for tires and other purposes outside of wearing apparel, has been running at high rates. Moreover, it is considered that the low level of cotton prices, from which the domestic processing tax was pared last year, has contributed to its improved domestic market.

On the other hand, the decline in foreign consumption is attributed chiefly to the steady increase in the foreign output of the staple. Brazilian, Egyptian, Indian, Russian and Chinese output of the staple increase steadily, and, although the devaluation of the dollar cut the export price of American cotton, that cut has been largely offset by the devaluation of other currencies.

Roughly speaking, the decline in foreign demand this year for American cotton will roughly offset the increase in American consumption. The 1936 American crop is now estimated at 12,405,000 bales. Total demand, it is expected, will be just about equal to this production, so that if present factors continue in the same volume through the current crop year, 1937 will see a slight increase in the carry-over of American cotton, the first in five years. In this connection the New York Cotton Exchange Service stated in December that "a carry-over of 7,000,000 bales would be equal to about 29 weeks' consumption at the current world consumption rate, whereas in pre-depression times the average carry-over, about 5,000,000 bales, was equal to about 17 weeks' consumption."

Your Income Tax

This is the second of 32 short articles explaining the federal income tax, prepared by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Forms for Making Returns

Forms for filing returns of income for 1936 have been sent to persons who filed returns last year. Failure to receive a form, however, does not relieve a taxpayer of his obligation to file his return and pay the tax on time, on or before March 15 if the return is made on the calendar year basis, as is the case with most individuals.

Forms may be obtained upon request, written or personal, from the offices of collectors of internal revenue and deputy collectors. Persons whose net income for 1936 was derived chiefly from salary or wages and was not in excess of $5000 should make their returns on form 1040A. Persons whose net income was in excess of $5000, or, regardless of amount, was derived from a business, profession, rents or sale of property, are required to use a larger form, 1040. Failure to use the proper form presents difficulties to both the taxpayer and the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Therefore, it is emphasized that a taxpayer engaged in a business or profession from which he derived a net income of less than $5000 is required to use the larger form.

The return must be filed with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the taxpayer has his legal residence or principal place of business on or before midnight of March 15, 1937. The tax may be paid in full at the time of filing the return or in four equal installments, due on or before March 15, June 15, Sept. 15, and Dec. 15.

AAA Director Warns Against Excess Crop Of Cotton in South

ATLANTA (AP)—Cully Cobb, southern director of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, said a cotton crop of "12,500,000 to 13,000,000 bales this year is not only about all the market will take, but is about all that can be marketed" at prices as good as those of 1936.

Mr. Cobb, addressing a group of farmers and agricultural agents in north Georgia, warned that overproduction of cotton would bring economic disaster to the South.

He said there is "no definite control feature inherent" in the 1937 federal conservation program.

"Any control that is had will come as a by-product of our conservation program and the determination of producers generally to co-operate in that program.

"If the cotton crop is controlled we will continue to make progress. If it is not controlled we will go back to where we were in 1932."

Mr. Cobb said the 1937 conservation program would differ "very little" from the 1936 program when the Federal Government paid southern farmers $123,300,000 for diverting their lands.

Los Angeles Stock Activity Up 54 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Definite increase in every phase of the local stock exchange operation during the past year was reported by its president, McClarty Harbison, at the annual meeting on Jan. 20.

The volume of transactions amounted to 12,662,164 shares, the largest in share turnover since 1929 and an increase of 54 per cent over the corresponding figures of 1935.

The range of security prices as reflected by the exchange index of 30 common stocks was from 42.9 to 58.6—approximately the same level of prices as prevailed during the final quarter of 1930.

U. S. Big Buyer in Egg Market to Restore Prices

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Department of Agriculture became a heavy buyer on the egg market Friday in the hope of restoring prices which have dropped 14 cents a dozen in the last week. All eggs purchased will be distributed to persons on relief rolls.

Secretary Wallace said he acted on authority given him in the amended Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The amount of purchases was not disclosed, but it was indicated buying would continue until prices had regained recent levels. The AAA poultry section expressed hope that government buying would "encourage the hatching of a normal number of chickens for the current season."

Farmers were said to be selling their hens because of low egg prices and high feed costs. The AAA said that if this continued it would cause a "less than normal hatch of chickens this season, with higher than normal egg prices later in the year."

Newspaper Advertising Rises 8.5 P. C. Over 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The volume of display advertising in newspapers by retailers increased 8.5 per cent during the week ended January 9, 1937, compared with the same week of 1936, according to Advertising Age.

Basing its figures on reports covering all of the newspapers in 71 major cities, Advertising Age says that retail advertising in those cities totaled 16,210,708 lines for the week, a gain of 1,275,546 lines over the 1936 total of 14,935,162 lines.

For the first two weeks of 1937, retail advertising in these cities is 1.8 per cent ahead of the same period of last year, the publication says. This year's total is 26,385,842, compared with 25,916,730 during the corresponding period of 1936. This is an actual increase of 469,112 lines.

Conditions in Steel Industry Favorable Despite Difficulties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel production has been sharply reduced in the Ohio River valley by floods, but elsewhere neither high water nor automobile strikes have appreciably affected the industry, which is working at top speed on heavy backlogs plus a January volume of orders that for many companies exceeds that for any month last year excepting December, says Iron Age.

The Wheeling and Cincinnati districts are hardest hit by flood waters, the review said. In the Wheeling district, plants are virtually idle, as are all machine tool plants, foundries and other industrial plants in the immediate Cincinnati territory.

"On Monday the American Iron and Steel Institute estimated the week's steel operating rate at 77.9 per cent of capacity, but enforced shutdowns since then bring the Iron Age estimate to 75 per cent," the review continued.

"In Detroit sentiment is not hopeful for an immediate settlement of the General Motors imbroglio unless President Roosevelt intervenes. However, should resumption by strike-bound automobile plants and repairs to flood damaged property come almost simultaneously, strong pressure on mills for shipments, exceeding that of the most active periods of the past few months, is regarded as inevitable. In any event, steel production probably will be back to normal by next week.

"Steel scrap has declined 50 cents a ton at Pittsburgh, owing to flood conditions, but has risen 75 cents at Chicago and $1 at Philadelphia, where export buying is a strong influence. The Iron Age scrap composite has risen to $18.83."

Electric Output Up 15.7 P. C. Above '36

NEW YORK (AP)—Edison Electric Institute reports production of electricity in the week ended Jan. 23 was 2,256,795,000 kilowatt hours, a decline of .3 of 1 per cent from the previous week when output was 2,264,125,000 kilowatt hours, and 15.7 per cent above production a year ago of 1,949,676,000 kilowatt hours.

Per cent gains over last year were recorded in all major geographic regions by the institute as follows: New England, 17.9; Middle Atlantic, 14.6; Central Industrial, 19.1; West Central, 7.8; Southern States, 18.3; Rocky Mountain, 4.0; Pacific Coast, 12.4.

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BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave. — Large room, 2nd floor front, furnished or unfurnished, permanents or transients; continuous hot water. Tel. COM. 9323.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 180 Huntington Ave.—Attractive, warm, sunny court room; quiet, reasonable; opposite The Mother Church. Com. 9162

BOSTON, 206 Huntington Ave.—Large room with lavatory, hot and cold water; opposite The Mother Church park. Tel. COM. 6007.

BOSTON—Single room for lady, kitchen privileges; Christian Scientists preferred. 319 Huntington Ave., Suite 22. Tel. KENmore 8025.

BOSTON, 41 Concord Sq.—Attractive square room, newly renovated, bathroom floor; oil burner, hot water heating. CIR. 7829.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Furnished room with private bath, $5-$10 per week; meals optional. 41 Park Street. LONgwood 9504.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University Section—Well furnished rooms; quiet, convenient; $5-$10; visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 137th—Pleasant single, double, near bath, running water; elevator; convenient subway, buses; privileges; reasonable. (Apt. 62).

N. Y. C. — Exceptionally desirable single, double; $3 up; if seen appreciated. RICE, 145 West 84th St. (Apt. 5E).

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern rugs. Special Service Department Maintained. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4342.

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

RUGS AND CARPETS

BROADLOOM carpeting, quality grades (not all colors), specially priced to clear our stockroom. Dexter Carpet, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN—Howard $19.75 clothes offers an unusual opportunity to honest, hard workers to sell its nationally famous clothes direct to the consumer; large advertising campaign and popularity of Howard Clothes assures immediate earnings and repeat business; commissions paid daily. See or write SAM LANGERMAN, 160 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y., or L. WENN, 104 Front St., Worcester, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

LICENSED broadcast station operator, 28, recent graduate, some experience, desires opportunity for service with progressing company. FRANK A. BUNDY, 153 Plymouth, So., Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-14, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADVERTISING, layout and production, secretary or assistant; now employed printing company; Charles Morris Price School student; dependable, experienced. O-2, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPANION-Nurse for adult or child in Christian Science home; guide for blind. Tel. Hemp. 522-R. 29 So. St. Paul's Rd., Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER, chambermaid or care of children; experienced young woman; $50-$65 per month; references; go anywhere. MISS ZYLKO, c/o Rice, 145 W. 84th, Apt. 5-E, New York City.

MIDDLE-AGED woman as a companion-nurse. MRS. B. R. CANN, 72 Orchard Street, Salem, Mass.

REALTOR'S office, evenings, week-ends; by law graduate; twenty years' broad business experience; stenographer, bookkeeper. Write Box T-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

YOUNG woman, totally deaf, desires housework and good home with small adult family; small pay. COM. 7537. (Boston).

SOLOISTS WANTED

FIRST CHURCH, CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Ridgewood, N. J., would welcome applications for permanent soloist position; audition soon; Christian Scientist required.

SUMMER HOMES

FINGER LAKES SECTION, New York State—Famous for its beautiful estates; overlooking Owasco Lake and Skaneateles Lake; also productive farms; I specialize in handling the highest type of these properties; full information upon request. JOHN N. ROSS, Goss Building, Auburn, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom, Singing, Speaking. Private or Class Instruction. 309 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

DR. JOHN EARNSHAW A. R. C. M.
PIANO LESSONS
Organists, singers prepared for church positions.
Phone Bayside 9-3564
38-14 204th, Bayside, N. Y. C.

EMILY LAWRENCE
Teacher of piano, beginners and advanced pupils. Accompanist.
126 W. 71st St., N. Y. C. Tel. En. 2-5301

MADELEINE DELIGHT BROOKS, Soprano; radio and club work; teacher of singing, 55 Harland Road, Waltham, Mass. Phones: Middlesex 2060 and Waltham 2463-R.

NOTED vocal teacher offers several partial scholarships to worthy aspirants; auditions. Write Apt. 716, 225 Central Park West, N. Y. C.

RADIO and choir director teaches singing and music interpretation; public and radio appearances; reasonable tuition. Write Apt. 5C, 37-06 69th St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.

SINGING Correct diction, speaking; private-class. ROBERT MALONE, 913 Carnegie, Col. 5-5800 10 W. 61st St., N.Y.C.

TRUCKING

Est. E. F. CALDWELL 1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0878, 0034-W 13 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE 99 Montgomery St. Jersey City Hery 4-8333

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. WI. 7-1969, opp. Empire State Bldg.

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn old fur coats, men's used clothing. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. City, Room 803. CH. 4-4408.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 54c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling Easter, Birthday, Everyday cards to friends, neighbors; also personal stationery; samples free; experience unnecessary. WALLACE BROWN, 225D Fifth Ave., New York.

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profit; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

MAIL us your Kodak rolls; developed and Velox printed, 25c; reprints, 3c ea.; 8x7 enlargements, 10c; 8x10, 25c. HOUGHTON, 114 Green St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

FOR RENT

PENTHOUSE FOR RENT

MIAMI, FLA.—Quiet surroundings (no liquor sold); overlooking Biscayne Bay; completely furnished; two broad terraces; outdoor mosaic tiled bath, sitting room 2 bedrooms, bath and shower; kitchenette with electric refrigerator and gas stove; maid service. Inquire THEO. WALSH, Ponce de Leon Hotel, 231 E. Flagler St., Miami, or Hanover 2-7188 in New York City.

PRINTING

APPRECIATION STICKERS and other church forms printed at reasonable prices; prompt service; write for prices. Winslow Press, Winchester, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

Let us take care of your property; Maintenance, Rent Collections, etc. Bonded Agents in Property Management.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles OR. 1291

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Sales Representatives
wanted in the different industrial centers all over the world, equipped to handle and stock Bakelite type
Moulding Powder
COMMISSION
Applications to:
Box W-542-BCM/CSM, London

ROOMS TO LET

DALLAS, TEXAS The Thol House—Nicely furnished rooms and apartments for permanents and transients. Mrs. Sallie E. Ashner, 408 Pocahontas St. Three blocks First Church.

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED—Men for good paying work with a large shoe company; good commission every day; free shoes as bonuses to "go-getters"; no experience needed; complete sales outfit sent free. Write
CONSOLIDATED SHOE SYSTEM
Dept. G-7, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EGRET PRODUCTS, INC., needs women with sales ability to sell EGRET DEODORANT CREAM in their local communities; liberal commission. 1165 W. 6th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

POSITION open for capable lady to handle local orders for popular Maisonette Frocks; pays good commissions weekly; showing exclusive Spring styles; rapid advancement; no experience or investment required. THE WARDSTILSON CO., Dept. 37 Anderson, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AFTER years of residence and successful technical and executive mining experience in Mexico and with knowledge of the country and language, active American desires connection with American company to which such qualifications would be valuable, in commercial or other lines. C-1, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

February Furniture Sale
Now in Progress
Savings of 10% to 50%
All furniture was bought ahead of the recent price advance and the savings are passed on to you. Our 7th and 8th Floors are overflowing with wonderful values in dependable, well-made Furniture of all kinds.
M. E. Blatt Co.
Atlantic City's Great Dept. Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

Dial 24108
Landsmans
5205 Ventnor Avenue
Ladies', Gentlemen's, Children's Wear

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD, N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal — Lumber — Millwork
Mason Materials — Hardware
Paint

JACK W. APGAR
HARDWARE—FURNISHINGS
SILEX
6 OR 8-CUP
with Serving Tray
$3.45 value for $2.95
104 N. Union Ave. Cranford 6-0866

LOUIS MONTINI
RELIABLE AND REASONABLE
SHOE REPAIRING AND SHINING
12 ALDEN ST. CRANFORD, N. J.

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-4571
8:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
68 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

THE HAPPY GIFT SHOP
We Invite You to the Opening of Our New Shop at
15 S. HARRISON ST.
Around February 1st
Greeting Cards
Rental Library
Gifts
Open Evenings Until 8:30

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
OR. 3-7136 63 N. Munn Ave.

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

Have You Tried the
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY SERVICE?
BACHELORS—try our fine 5 HOUR SERVICE
BOND LAUNDRIES
317 MAIN ST. OR. 4-7575

Lantz Beauty Service
All Operations, 35c
Given in a quiet, pleasant atmosphere.
200 Springdale Ave., nr. No. Grove St.
ORANGE 5-0867

ELIZABETH

DOROTHY HENDRICKS
HAIR STYLIST
FACIAL SPECIAL
During the Month of February
47 Bellevue Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
Phone ELIZABETH 3-6496

HACKENSACK

AYLWARD'S
Nuts and Candies
254 Main Street

Willner's
Corset and Glove Store
Expert consultation and fittings for every type of figure. Lingerie.
171 Main Street HACKENSACK
3 East Palisade Avenue ENGLEWOOD

HOBOKEN

STEVE'S
BEAUTY PARLOR
1220 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.
Competent Operators Only
Our care of the scalp will condition your hair for a better permanent.

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
372-390 Mercer St., Jersey City
Tel. Bergen 2-2426

LA MODE CORSET SHOP
GRADUATE CORSETIÈRES
Phone Webster 4-4939
361 CENTRAL AVE., Jersey City, N. J.

Henry's Hair Stylists
Creator of Coiffures
By Appointment 916 Bergen Avenue
Jo. Square 2-4545 (Room 206)
Jersey City, N. J.

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S WILLOW ST MO 2-4048

The Town Shop
Distinctive Service in Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
20 Church St., Montclair, N. J.
Montclair 2-2747

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

ANNIVERSARY SALE
Low Listings in All Lines
Circular will be mailed upon request.
Montclair Food Co., Inc.
517 Bloomfield Ave. Ph. Mont 3-0220-1

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
563 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6870—2-6871

A GOOD RULE
When You Need Hardware
PHONE MTCL. 2-3210—2-3211
Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 Glenridge Avenue

NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD
A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
297 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141
NEAR DAY STREET

PASSAIC

BUY
SOLAR HEAT.
SOLAR FUEL OIL COMPANY
309 River Drive Passaic
Tel. Passaic 3-0800

PATERSON

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-4370-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD N. J.
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*
TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
30 Years of Quality Merchandising

Auto Body and Fender Repairing
MARINO'S
One of New Jersey's Largest Auto-Rebuilding Plants
West Front Street
One Block from Plainfield Avenue
Tel. PLFD. 6-3732

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address 205 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8563

For prompt service and moderate prices consult us. We dye shoes any color to match your gown.
LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIRING CO.
204 E. FRONT ST., opp. Strand Theatre
Tel. PLFD. 6-2637

RIDGEFIELD PARK

ALICE LOWE JOHNSON
Beauty Shoppe
Preston Street Hack 2-0610
ZOTOS PERMANENT WAVING SYSTEM

RIDGEWOOD

BERGER'S BAKERY
For Better Baking
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone R 6-0864
Delivery Service
THE QUALITY SHOP
MAPLE AVENUE HO-HO-KUS
J. F. Strakosch, Prop.
Men's, Women's and Children's Wear
Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

BELANUS COAL CO.
Black Stork Coal
More Heat—Less Ash
Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
11 PROSPECT STREET
Telephone Ridgewood 6-3040

NEW JERSEY

TEANECK

TIRES BATTERIES
MEYER'S SERVICE STATION
488 CEDAR LANE TEANECK 6-9430
PHILCO RADIO
Sales and Service

Home Town Laundries
INC.
Front and Water Streets
Launderers, Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-8700

TRENTON

H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
BEAUTY SALON
Specializes in
Individually Styled
Hair Cuts and Finger Waves
Permanent Waves 5.00 up
TEL. 2-1151

NIEMOND'S
Dresses
Sportswear — Millinery
6 East State Street
Ora M. Hammond, Mgr. Trenton, N. J.

WESTFIELD

RED CROSS SHOES
NEE DELL SHOE
135 EAST BROAD STREET

Meet Me at
KLINGERS MARKET
70 Elm Street
Specials Each Week
Meats - Poultry - Groceries
Fruits - Fresh Vegetables
Telephone 2-2640

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-1102

WEST NEW YORK

PALISADE 6-0073
ELSIE
your Beautician
ELSIE BEAUTY SHOPPE INC.
443 - 16TH ST.
WEST NEW YORK, N.J.

Jewelry Gifts That Will Prove a Pleasure to Give; a Treasure to Receive
L. J. Rad
JEWELRY
BERGENLINE AVE. at SIXTEENTH STREET
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & COMPANY

Port O' Sport
We took the thrills of snow fun, the glamour of southern shores, and rolled them into vacation togs for every resort under the winter sun. That's our Port O' Sport today—on our second floor.
PHONE 5181, ALLENTOWN

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Phone 9685
ALLENTOWN, PENN.

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street
Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
ARROW SHIRTS
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Zollinger Harned Co.
Department Store
ALLENTOWN, PA.

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

Trost, Prescott & Richardson
DEPARTMENT STORE
Erie, Pa.

Furniture Sale in Progress

Annual Winter Sale of Furniture is now in progress and to make the event of greater interest we are also holding a special event in our Drapery and Floor Covering Departments.

HARRISBURG

I. L. DOUGHERTY
SECOND at STATE
Choice Table Groceries
FRESH MEAT AND POULTRY
Frosted Fruits and Vegetables
Cakes, Candies, Nuts
PHONE 8274

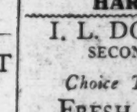
HAROLDS
CLEANERS and DYERS
May We Serve You?
214 N. 2nd St. 3407 Derry St.
Phone 5252

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

McINTYRE'S
19-27 E. LANCASTER AVE., ARDMORE
Salted Nuts, 89c lb.
Old Fashioned Chocolates, 60c lb.
Butter Creams (Choc. and Van.) 60c lb.
Chocolates and Bon Bons—all our own make.
Pastry—Rolls—Pies—Groceries—Meats and Provisions—Dining Room

OLD YORK ROAD
Elkins Park
SOUSAN'S
TOILETRIES — NOVELTIES
LUNCHEONETTE
8023 York Road

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown



ALADDIN Book Shop
FEBRUARY SALE
(valentines)
224 OLD YORK ROAD OGONTZ 4343

PHILADELPHIA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Baring 3156 daily 10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GENSMER'S BEAUTY SHOP

SPECIAL
for January and February
Heatless, Croquinole Permanent Wave, $3.50—Regularly $5.00
5229 Walnut Street Granite 7744
Philadelphia, Pa.

FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
2729 N. Front Street
Reg. 0844 Philadelphia East 9258

GOWNS
Cécile & Wolfe
126 S. 18th Street, 2nd Floor
Philadelphia
Tel. Locust 9494

UPTOWN HEADQUARTERS for GAMES—
Monopoly, Table Tennis, etc.
THE PANSY SHOP
3627 N. Broad 5603 N. Broad

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

Helen Menamin
Dancing
Ballet—Rhythmics—Tap
Classes for children and adults
237 W. Chelten Avenue Ten. 1823
Phone TENNESSEE 2000 Open Evenings

BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Start the New Year by taking a pride in your hair—Let us help you.
A friendly atmosphere and Service that will please you.
82 W. CHELTEN AVENUE

PITTSBURGH—East End

KUHN-RENSHAW, *Inc.*
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
337-343 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

POMEROY'S
for
Shirley Temple
CINDERELLA Frocks
The Girls Like Them

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

SCRANTON

SAUL RUBINOW
334 ADAMS AVENUE
Phone 8553
PRINTING

Coursen's
Fine Groceries and Meats
345 Jefferson Avenue

Flowers
For Every Occasion
BESANÇON
329 JEFFERSON AVE.

SEWICKLEY

ARCO MARKET
57 Tel. Sewickley 1227

Coraopolis Market
Tel. Coraopolis 666

Is It Time to Fill Your Coal Bin?
Wallace Coal & Coke Co.
Champion Coal
Disco—Neville Coke
"Cheap Coal Is Cheap—Good Coal Is Cheaper"
308 Meadow Lane, Edgewoth
Tel. Sewickley 321

Anderson Automobile Co.
Buick
"It's Buick again!"
All Night Service
"ESSO" "Quaker State Oils"
BROAD AND CENTENNIAL STREETS
Tel. Sewickley 461

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
LUX

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Authorized
HOME APPLIANCE DEALER
PLUMBING and HEATING
A. C. DRYNAN & SONS
427 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 38 and 59

SELECT FRUIT MARKET
We Are Featuring a Large Selection of
FRESH DRESSED POULTRY and FIRST CLASS MEATS
510 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1900

SWARTHMORE

KELVINATOR
SALES and SERVICE
COMMERCIAL SERVICE on All Makes
All Del. Co. Toll Calls Paid
CHAS. R. CHAPMAN, *Mgr.*
25 W. Roland Ave. Chester 8521

Join Our
Purpose Club
Swarthmore National Bank and Trust Company
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.

SWITCH to DODGE
CLIFFORD M. RUMSEY
Yale and Rutgers Aves. Phone 1390

BUILDERS
Alterations and Repairs
Painting
GEORGE GILLESPIE & Co.

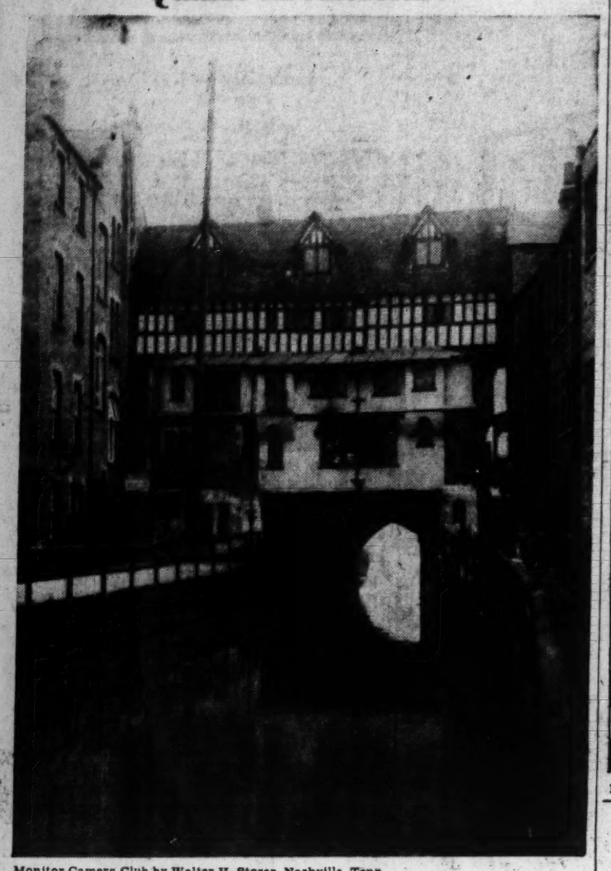
1937 Dodge and Plymouth
on Display at
RUMSEY'S
YAL

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

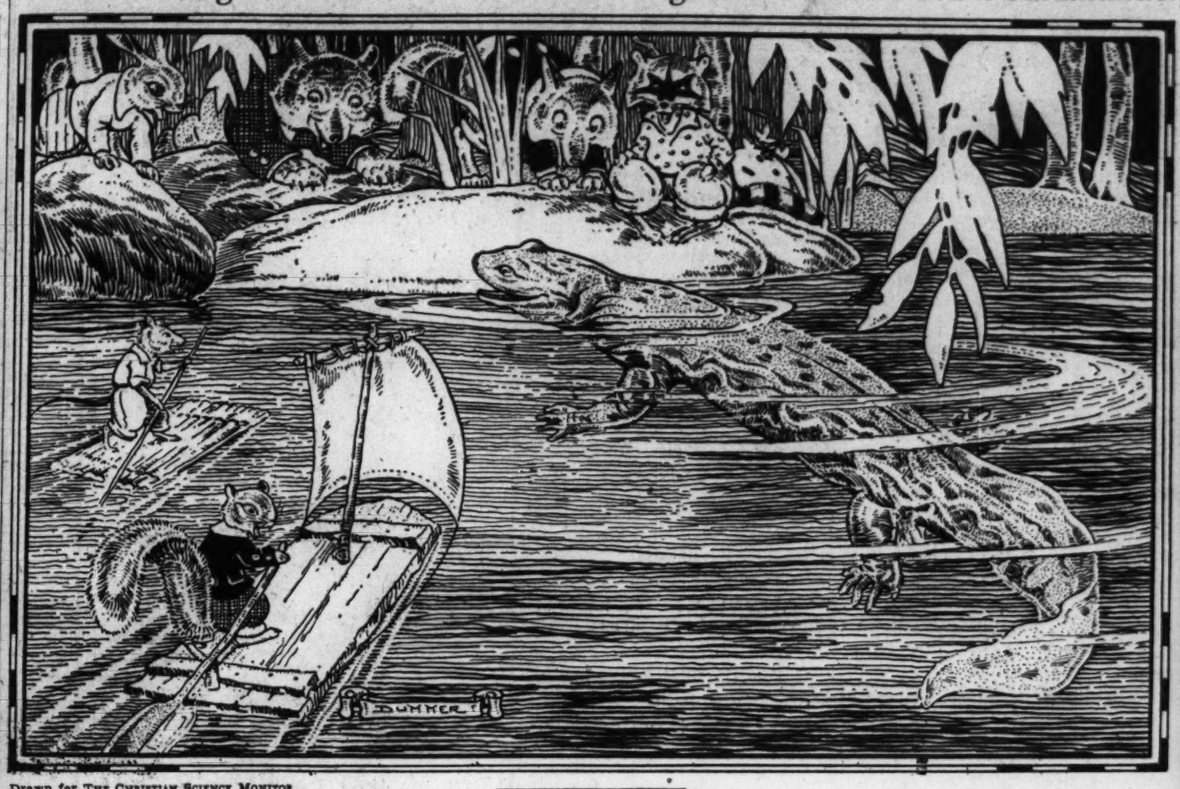
Quaint Architecture—



Monitor Camera Club by Walter H. Storer, Nashville, Tenn.

Glory Hole, in Lincoln, England

Globe-Girdling Animals Have an Interesting Visit With Mr. Giant Salamander



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

—in Lincoln, England

Monitor Camera Club From J. R. C. Kenyon, Putney, Eng.

One of the Oldest Towns in Britain

Sunbonnet Sue

Studies In the Psalms

No. 60 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 106

National Hymn of the Captivity

(A Psalm of the Captivity in Babylon, 586-536 B. C.)

One other great psalm appears to belong to the period of the exile or captivity in Babylon. This is the national hymn which celebrates the nature and heart-searching lessons of that 70 years of sojourn in a foreign land.

Taking the opening stanza of the magnificent Processional hymn of the Egyptian Hallel (Psalm 118) as a lead, the thought of the captivity is implied in the opening petition:

> Remember me, O Lord, with the favour that thou bearest unto thy people . . .
> That I may see the good of thy chosen.

The hymn then is developed along the lines of Psalm 78, the National Hymn of Judah. Over and over again, however, it is at last plain that the people see why their captivity and loss of national integrity came upon them.

Realizing that "our fathers understood not thy wonders in Egypt" (v. 7) and "they soon forgat his works" and "waited not for his counsel" (v. 13), there could be no other result but that he "sent leanness into their soul" (v. 15). The climax came when they followed other gods and "joined themselves also unto Baal-peor" (v. 28) and "served their idols: which were a snare unto them" (v. 36).

And so at last there in the land of captivity, the true picture of the years of national weakness was disclosed. At last those of vision could understand how they themselves had set up a wall between themselves and their God—a truth so vividly acted out by Ezekiel before the door of his own house, when he set up a mimic siege of Jerusalem and took an iron pan and set it for a wall of iron between the people and the city of Jerusalem, a sign of pregnant meaning indeed to the "House of Israel" (Ezekiel, chapter 4).

The hymn closes with a sincere appeal to be gathered again from the nations. The final benediction (v. 48), is the doxology ending Book IV of the divisions made by the later compilers and editors.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: A Cryptogram a day keeps the wits at play. Please give us more "crypts."

Bible Arithmetic: 6 (Psalms), plus 121 (121st Psalm), minus 2 (up), times 2 (my), divided by 5 (earth), equals 50.

Letter Changing: Week, peek, peak, pear, year.

Take your PEN in hand: A flag—Pennant; Chirography—Penmanship; Cape of land—Peninsula; Home on the roof—Penthouse; Wife of Odysseus—Penelope; Bird—Penguin; Part of the Bible—Pentateuch; 5-sided figure—Pentagon; Contrition—Penitence; A State—Pennsylvania.

Daily Anecdote

Butter and the White House

"When I was a boy," said General Grant, "my mother one morning found that she had no butter for breakfast, and sent me to a neighbor to borrow some. Going into the house without knocking, I overheard a letter read from the son of a neighbor, who was then at West Point, stating that he had failed in examination and was coming home. I got the butter, took it home, and without waiting for breakfast, ran to the office of the congressman for our district.

"'Mr. Hamer,' I said, 'will you appoint me to West Point?'

"'No, ——— is there, and has three years to serve.'

"'But, suppose he should fail, will you send me?'

"Mr. Hamer laughed.

"'If he doesn't go through, no use for you to try, Uly!'

"'Promise me you will give me the chance anyway, Mr. Hamer.'

"Mr. Hamer promised.

"The next day the defeated lad came home; and Mr. Hamer, laughing at my sharpness, gave me the appointment. It was my mother's being without butter that made me general and president."

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Doll Trousseaux

A girl who likes to sew, started making doll dresses as gifts for neighbors' children. Now she has a real business, making "doll trousseaux." She makes complete outfits for dolls, and has sold many of them; and last year a local store started featuring her specially made wardrobes.

This is a business that started in a small way, but which has many possibilities for expansion.—K. S., Madison, Wis.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Clothesline

One of the members present is selected to be the laundress, and at the same time be judge. The other players form a row and are supposed to represent clothes on a clothesline. The laundress starts calling out in a fairly rapid manner the following: "Windy," "Sunny," "Wet," "Wet and Windy," "Sunny and Windy." The correct reaction to these words by the "clothes" should

be carried out in the following manner:

"Wet": Stand still with a solemn face.

"Sunny": Stand still and smile broadly.

"Windy": Wave hands about.

"Sunny and Windy": Smile broadly and wave hands about.

"Wet and Windy": Wave hands about and keep serious.

Keeping serious at the required times grows more difficult as the game gets into the hilarious stage, and any player making the wrong gesture must step out of the game. The last person left on the "clothesline" is the winner.—D. W. T., Wauwatosa, Wis.

Brevities

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: The old-time weather reporter who used to write: "Many are cold but few are frozen"—What became of him?

New Yorker: There is a movie called "After the Thin Man." If this idea turns out all right, we may soon expect "Mr. Deeds Goes to Another Town."

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: The alphabetical agencies may have cost the country a lot of money, but not as much as WAR.

Animal Aviators Land in Japan

(Animal Town's Good-Will Trip—30)

By H. BOYLSTON DUMMER

We now pick up our Animal Aviators speeding across the China Sea, headed for Japan, a country of busy people whose lives are filled with art.

Now Japan was coming into view! And the old lure of the unknown gripped them fast.

"Ahead lies Japan," said Reddy Fox; "and somewhere up in those mountains in some clear stream lives Mr. Giant Salamander. And that's the fellow we must meet, for only in Japan will we find a salamander that grows to be from three to over five feet in length."

They were now flying over one of the islands, watching village after village slip past them far below. They saw little brown men hauling others in funny two-wheeled carts, traveling almost as fast as a horse could go, and seemingly never tiring.

"Those are certainly clever little carts these Japanese are hauling each other around in," said Racky Coon.

"Yes," replied Reddy Fox. "I think they are called 'rick-shaws'; and they were originated not by the Japanese but by an American!"

Now the land was getting higher, gradually stretching up to high mountains in the distance. Some of the highest were snow-capped. Up and up they sailed, until they came to a fairly level place near a mountain stream.

"What do you say, Reddy Fox, to landing here?" asked Buster Bear. "We can then begin looking for that Sally something."

"Yes," answered Reddy. "You're trying to say 'salamander.' I think it would be a good idea to land here. It looks like a good place for anything to live."

So the good-will plane settled down, with almost a sigh of relief. Out jumped the animals, with the usual running to and fro to see what excitement they could hunt up.

Buster went over to the stream, and was standing on a rock. "Goodness!" he shouted. "There is something down on the bottom, near that big flat rock." Buster was jumping up and down in his excitement, and nearly fell in.

Soon all the animals were lined upon the bank, peeking with bright, curious eyes at this strange shape that had now started to move. A blade-like tail waved back and forth. The creature was about five feet long, with short legs. The whole back was light brown and rough, covered with black spots.

"Well," said Reddy Fox. "He answers to the description I've read of a giant salamander. He's in just the place the books say he lives in."

"Well," said Buster, "this being the case, I shouldn't be taking much of a chance in giving him a 'hello.' So here goes: Hi there, Mr. Salamander!"

Mr. Salamander was a graceful swimmer. With a few waves of his tail he glided over to the animals.

Racky Coon said, "You swim as if you had always lived in the water."

"Well," replied Mr. Salamander, "where do you suppose I'd live?"

"Don't you ever come out on land?" asked Racky.

"I haven't yet," said Mr. Salamander. "Why should I come out on land, walking in a lot of dirt, when I have this clear, wonderful water to live in? No-sir-ee, you can have all the dirt, and I'll stay here."

Reddy Squirrel and Stowaway Mouse had constructed some little boats, and were having a great time in Mr. Salamander's stream. Reddy, having heard what Mr. Salamander had to say about the water, said: "Well, the water may be all right for a salamander; but I like to do my meandering on the ground. However, everybody to his own taste, as the woman said when she kissed a cow!"

Quotation for Today

ACT WELL at the moment, and you have performed a good action to all eternity.—LAVATER.

In Lighter Vein

Princely Remuneration

The porter, having deposited the luggage on the seat, stood by to receive his tip.

The man carefully placed a penny in his hand.

"Princely remuneration!" said the traveler, noting the porter's disappointment. "Princely! Work it out. It took you thirty seconds to find me a seat. I'm paying you at the rate of ten shillings an hour!"—Tit-Bits.

Vidam Ujsag, Budapest

"Waiter, bring some soup and a packet of hairpins."

Aha!

They sat in silence for some time.

"Of what are you thinking," he finally asked.

She blushed and fidgeted uneasily in her chair for a minute. "Never mind!" she replied. "It's your business to propose; not mine."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Naturally

"The ship's masquerade dance was a dull affair until we ran into bad weather."

"Yes, that would start the ball rolling."

Time Out for Launch

"Mussolini is planning the largest navy in the world, I hear."

"The Fascist that launched a thousand ships, eh?"

The Real Thing

Barber: "Shall I give you a shampoo?"

Nuriche: "It's the best or nothing with me! Give me a genuine poo!"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's a bit of comment from a Los Angeles reader. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another.

X YZABCDEZXF X GXA HIIBJ

CKI LMCJ XC BNXA. BNIXJI

EMOI PJ FDZI "YZABCJ."

Bible Arithmetic

To the number of letters in the name of the book from which the following verses are taken: "I will lift . . . . . mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh . . . . . help. My help cometh from the Lord, which made heaven and . . . . ." ——— add the number of the chapter in which they appear ———; subtract the number of letters in the first missing word ———; multiply by the number of letters in the second missing word ———; divide by the number of letters in the third missing word ———. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

A Cleveland, Ohio, reader shares this change with others: Following the usual rules, change WEEK to YEAR in 4 moves.

Take your PEN in hand

And it should be possible to do these in ink, for they are fairly easy. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	A flag	Pentateuch	
2	Chirography	Pentagon	
3	Cape of land	Pennant	1
4	Home on the roof	Penitence	
5	Wife of Odysseus	Pennsylvania	
6	Bird	Peninsula	
7	Part of the Bible	Penthouse	
8	5-sided figure	Penmanship	
9	Contrition	Penelope	
10	A State	Penguin	

(Answers Appear on This Page.)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dinner on Moving Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Huntington Park, Calif.

A public stenographer here has never forgotten a kindness of years ago: She was moving, and a casual acquaintance who knew of her plans, extended a cordial invitation. "When you have completed your work, come to our home to dinner," said the friend. "It is always much easier to cook in a new home after you are a bit more settled."

Today it is a common thing to find this public stenographer passing along freely the same kindness. Often her desk is tidied a bit earlier than usual. She purchases some extra delicacy for the evening meal, and with an explanation to the office, she goes home to prepare dinner for guests who that day are moving. Many of those who enjoy her hospitality are newcomers to the community.

"I appreciate that invitation so very much years ago," she explains; "and the ones who are only slightly acquainted are the ones who really need a friendly dinner at the close of an extra-busy day. I always tell them why I do it, and suggest that they too may later have an opportunity to give a dinner under similar circumstances, rather than return the invitation to me."

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

One Nomination By Each

Question: On page 129 of Robert's Rules of Order, Revised, is found the following: "If nominations are made from the floor no one can nominate more than one, if objection is made."

Our board of trustees is composed of six members. The clerk and the treasurer are members of the board. Recently, at a meeting of the board, one of the members nominated two to a committee. The clerk objected, but her objection was not sustained by the chairman and the nomination for two stood. Would the above-quoted rule from Robert's govern this action in as small a group as our board? The objection was overruled because they said they had always done it.

Answer: The extent to which the formal procedure of an ordinary meeting may be dispensed with in a board is a question to be decided by the board. Obviously, it is advantageous to dispense with such rules as the need for rising to address the chair, the need for a second, the limit to number of times a member may speak, etc. In making nominations, however, the fundamental of equal rights for all would seem to indicate that no one should make more than one nomination until all others have had an opportunity to nominate.

This is the general rule and ought to be followed unless the board makes a different rule. The fact that different procedure has been the custom should not hold in the face of an objection, but the question of allowing the privilege should be settled by vote.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Sometimes I Think So Too!*

By LE PELLEY

LOOK—THERE ARE FISH SWIMMING AROUND, DOWN UNDER THE ICE !
WOW
SAY, THEY MUST BE JUST FROZEN STIFF ON A COLD DAY LIKE THIS !
MAYBE THEY LIKE IT !
WHY SHOULD THEY NOT LIKE IT ?
IT IS DOWN TO TEN ABOVE ZERO OUT HERE, BUT IT IS WARMER THAN THIRTY-TWO DOWN UNDER THE ICE ... OTHERWISE ALL THE WATER WOULD BE FROZEN !! SO AFTER ALL, THE FISH ARE MUCH WARMER AND COZIER THAN WE ARE !
SOMETIMES I THINK MARMADUKE IS THE SMARTEST FELLOW IN THE WHOLE WORLD !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Getting Attention*

By CARMACK

Some folks don't seem to have much time for dogs—
Until we have a chance to show how smart—
And helpful we can be at times—
Then they make almost too much of a fuss over a fellow—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

War for Morality's Sake

"I HOLD an A. B. and an A. M. from the University of Penna.," writes an applicant to the Eugene V. Debs column, being organized in New York city for volunteer service with the Spanish Government. "I have a wife, but she can take care of herself, and if I could be enlisted, I would be happy to go and do my best for the cause of humanity. . . . I have no political affiliation, only hate for Nazis and fascists."

The texts of this and other similar letters were published by the Friends of the Debs Column in an advertisement carrying this plea: ". . . If you know the horror of the fascist octopus, which, recognizing no national boundaries in its lust, spreads its greedy tentacles over the working classes, you must and will help these 500 men to reach Spain."

The old phrases again. Perhaps this time it will be "Make the world safe for the working classes!" To be sure, there is little cause for alarm from the fact that militant radicals and those in the United States directly interested in the Spanish civil war are so ridden by the war fury. These are not numerous groups. The question is: To what degree are more representative elements in the people attempting to fight fascism with nothing better than the weapons of fascism?

The day after the Debs column letters were published, the congregation of one of New York's churches heard these words: "The immediate danger is fascism. . . . In the end, that fire will consume everything that is free, liberal and fine." The preacher was neither Spaniard nor Communist; his listeners were average laymen.

It might be thought that American neutrality had been rendered fairly well proof against this sort of inflammation, so thoroughly have the vested interests of war been exposed in book and in Senate committee. But much of this disillusioning process has spent its energy tilting with the material causes of American involvement in war. It has become the popular thing to say that it was the lure of war profits which led interested parties to project the propaganda for a war to end war and autocracy. And of course it was, in good measure.

But there are more complex forces than hope of profit at work. It will not suffice merely to steel the country against the pull of profiteering and against deliberate propaganda from this source. The war mentality always arrays itself in new disguises; and the most subtle of these are the arguments which would enlist peace-loving persons under a false banner of a crusade against fascism. Earnest advocates of the collective peace system today can actually be heard questioning whether there can be any international peace organization as long as aggressive fascism exists. In regret, to be sure, they yet tremble on the brink of a fear that fascism can only be stopped by the sword. Emphasis is thus shifted away from the effort to remedy the causes of war through peaceful reparation of economic and political injustices.

Here is the magnetism of war operating in high places. If neutrality would resist, it will recognize that men contend not merely with war gold but against the principalities and powers of darkness in the human mind, which seek to control events by making peoples feel that war alone can preserve their liberties. Questioning war's claims to a high, justifying morality will do much to brace the peoples against the day of crisis.

Ugaki—Administrator

THERE are some generals and admirals in Japan who do not belong to the military caste. The assassinated Admiral Makoto Saito was one; General Kazushige Ugaki, the new Premier, is another. Ugaki, indeed, is a man more or less in the tradition of Saito: human, artistic, and, after Saito, the best administrator that Korea ever had.

Before Ugaki went to Korea he had introduced a scheme for putting the army on an efficiency basis. The heart of the scheme was progressive mechanization. For this he earned the militarists' displeasure, and there were no regrets among them when he was given the post in Korea. In the peninsula his passion for efficiency gave Korea an administration so excellent that he soon became prime ministerial timber. It was said to have been the hero of the nationalists, Gen. Sadao Araki, now in retirement, who blocked his elevation.

Prince Saionji, the senior adviser to the Emperor, has now forced Ugaki upon the militarists. But latest reports indicate they will not accept him without a fight. They are refusing to supply a general for the cabinet he hopes to form, and a general as War Minister is a requisite of the Japanese cabinet. To give Ugaki a job anywhere is said in Japan to be equivalent to turning a tiger loose. Ugaki himself would prefer the word "gardener." A dealer in parables, he once said, "When a garden has dandelions, we get a gardener." Japan is full of dandelions, but it would be asking too much of even a Ugaki to expect him to uproot them all, and to be entirely independent of the militarists. The best that has been done is to maintain the pseudo-parliamentarianism which has ruled in Japan since 1931.

Diplomacy (Advanced Course)

MR. WALTER RUNCIMAN, President of the British Board of Trade, who conferred over the week end with President Roosevelt, is a very pleasant gentleman described by a penetrating British observer as "the original twenty-minute egg." By that he meant that Mr. Runciman is as shrewd and skeptical as they come, and his record in driving trade bargains in various corners of the globe attests the compliment.

But Mr. Runciman is also a fond lover of the sea, of a salty family whose very name evokes shipping memories. After a long talk recently with the Washington reporters about his trade discussions, which revealed a most surprising degree of progress, somebody thought to ask Mr. Runciman if he and the President had mentioned the sea and ships.

The British negotiator's face lit with a rare and faraway light. "Ah," he said, "I could talk for an hour on our discussion of ships and the sea." And his face softened still further. He became sentimental. "It was such a pleasure," he said, "to find a President who appreciates the sea." Then his shoulders stiffened with patriotic pride as he added: "And those associated with it."

When Mr. Runciman left the White House the President presented to him one of his finest ship models—a three-foot model of the four-masted bark Shenandoah. The model, you may be sure, will occupy a place of honor in Runciman's collection in England. And you can see him after dinner taking his guests into the study, or the hall, or wherever his ship models are kept, and saying to cabinet ministers and peers and ambassadors and merchant princes: "Oh, yes, and this little thing was given me by President Roosevelt."

May not one be justified in calling all this: "Diplomacy (Advanced Course)"?

Anchors to Westward

THERE is a legend about a sailor who, when he retired, decided to settle beyond the call of the sea. How would he know when he had gone far enough? He carried an anchor across his shoulder, and traveled inland until he met a man who asked him what that strange hook might be. There the sailor settled down.

The anchor has gone inland again. Reports from the Ohio valley say that coast guardsmen from stations along the north Atlantic seaboard are volunteering for special duty in the flood area; taking with them, aboard railway flat cars, anchors and boats and all the nautical gear that goes with watery rescues. The prosaic Gloucester dory may now be seen bobbing among the chicken coops and all the pathetic flotsam of flooded farm and town—propelled on a mission of mercy by Yankee surfmen.

And as for the anchor! Sea tradition for ages has made this trusty instrument of last resort an emblem of good hope. And so it now proves to be—out in a region where most hard-beset inhabitants never saw an anchor, until now when they have need to count so much on that sustaining trustfulness for which the anchor is a substantial sort of symbol.

The World on Wheels

EUROPE has heavy arrears to wipe out before it will catch up with the United States in the use of automobiles. In the United States one person in five is the owner of an automobile. The most recent figures in the United Kingdom place car ownership at only one in seventeen persons.

Great Britain, however, is making rapid progress, and her automobile industry is going ahead by leaps and bounds. She is now second among producing and also among exporting countries, Germany having now attained third place.

With much leeway to make up, the increase in the British rate of production is far greater than that in America, as is shown by the fact that in the worst period of the trade slump British production was only down to 94 per cent of that of 1929, the previous peak year. In the United States it fell catastrophically to a quarter.

Not many years ago, Americans visiting Great Britain were astonished to discover how many of their English friends were without automobiles. Today, though still far behind Americans in this respect, the British are much more car-minded than they were.

Actually the road problem is becoming more acute in Britain than in most parts of the United States. So small, for its population, is Britain, that a greater supply of roads per square mile is needed there than in most other countries. It is not generally realized that the number of cars per square mile in Britain is considerably greater than the corresponding number for the United States.

With a motor industry that is swiftly forging ahead from one degree of prosperity to another, and a population more and more regarding private automobiles as a necessity, road construction now presents problems which have not hitherto occurred. The British Government, aware of the situation, has taken powers to bring all the arterial roads of the country under unified control.

The Right of Decision

Book News of the Day

CONTINUALLY the effort, just now, is to impress upon those chiefly concerned—in this case the people of the United States as a whole — the wisdom, and indeed the actual necessity, of studying and understanding the fundamentals of their own form of democratic government. They, first and finally, are the ones who must determine and express the need, if any, and the time, now or in the future, for changes in the basic charter, the articles of incorporation, the Constitution.

In concise and interesting form there is now presented a rich store of illuminating background. In THE ULTIMATE POWER, by Morris L. Ernst (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $3), there is available the considered, temperate and enlightening viewpoint of a constitutional lawyer whose studies have abundantly qualified him for the task undertaken.

* * *

As might be assumed, the author adheres tenaciously to the persistent theory that every vital decision affecting the welfare of the people of a nation as a whole must, if the decision is just, be made by the people themselves. But the methods and processes by which so-called final decisions are to be made and implemented present the arena of cleavage and not always convincing discussion.

Mr. Ernst is a lawyer, as has been said, and he is, likewise, an advocate. He is impatient, it is sometimes apparent, because of what he is convinced are the slow and uncertain processes by which the new displaces the old in American jurisprudence. He professes to believe that the processes of change or desired or needed adaptation would be hastened, as they no doubt would be, were it possible to project or reflect the popular will or wisdom of the people of a democracy in the dicta of the court of last resort.

Unwisely, in the opinion of many, he appears to urge upon Congress a declaration of independence from the veto power of the courts. He claims to have discovered no definite inhibition which would make this impossible. Rather is he inclined to the belief that the court itself has, by moral force or persuasive argument, gradually usurped assumed powers never definitely delegated.

* * *

One with some difficulty avoids the persistent thought that actuating the preparation and publication of such books as this there is a defined and vigorous effort to break down, in the estimation of the public, the respect and confidence which have always, until recently, been felt and expressed by the people. The scholarly and persuasive arguments made by Mr. Ernst would without doubt be far more convincing to the average student or reader had he refrained from wholly gratuitous and sometimes unworthy and almost offensive observations touching what he would have his readers believe was, and is, the vulnerability of the courts.

Mr. Ernst has at least fortified the position of those who believe as he believes. At the same time he has revealed inherent weaknesses in that position which cannot fail to appear. F. L. P.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Social Issues in Liquor Control"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The statements by F. D. L. Squires, research secretary of the American Business Men's Research Foundation, Chicago, which were published recently in the Monitor so completely misrepresent a published document of which I am the author that I request the privilege of making a reply.

The article criticized was entitled "Social Issues in Liquor Control" and appeared on Jan. 15, 1936, in Social Action, published for the Council for Social Action of the Congregational and Christian Churches by the Pilgrim Press, Boston.

On the second page of my article, as part of the introduction, I stated frankly that I could undertake only "a limited discussion of some of the current data on liquor control and some of the current issues that are emerging." A few sentences farther on I wrote that although we had then had two years of repeal, there were not yet available complete social statistics for the two years on most of the aspects of liquor control that people were discussing. I went on to "review some of the available data on the experiment of repeal." I never attempted "a survey," and so far as I know no one except Mr. Squires has ever called it one.

Mr. Squires seems not to have noticed that my review and appraisal of data, and my discussion of issues, were followed by a symposium on "What should be done about the liquor situation?" Contributions to this were made by John Haynes Holmes, Haven Emerson, Walter Lippmann, Mrs. John S. Sheppard and Bert H. Davis.

I presented data on increases in deaths from automobile accidents, quoted the studies of the National Safety Council and others who have endeavored to trace the extent to which the use of liquor had influenced the long-time trend, and then made this generalization of my own: "It is plain that alcohol plays an increasingly large role in automobile accidents."

I simply gave figures on legal liquor consumed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, and then gave those for the fiscal year 1917, the last full fiscal year before national prohibition, but pointed out that many qualifications must be made by anyone attempting comparisons. I made mention of economic trends, recent tests of public opinion on liquor control, certain data on crime, and then presented "pros and cons" on four different issues connected with liquor.

The article I wrote was a personal one, done at the request of the director of the Council for Social Action. I tried to comply with my instructions—to interpret recent data and to state the issues. I tried to produce an educational document. I believe fair-minded readers will so regard it.

New York, N. Y. BENSON Y. LANDIS

Time for a Little Introspection?

Vanishing Americana

IN THE world that surrounds me now, there is only one to remind me of my unknown, vanished friends. That is Tony, the garbage man. I was putting leaves over the chrysanthemum plants when he came around this morning and something about his wide, toothy grin as we exchanged the pleasantries of the day was a bit of magic to turn me into a small figure in a short, pink frock and hair ribbons. . . .

* * *

Across the way I could see Mrs. Brown's lace window curtains pulled back, with fancy ties, to form a frame for the bust of William Shakespeare—and well remembered the day she bought it. Once or twice each year, the plaster bust man came down the middle of the street, calling out unintelligible advertisements of his wares. He was "Eyetalian," and not often invited to stop, poor fellow, but this time he did, and unloaded the big clothes-basket which he carried on his head. Out came excelsior, and busts of all the major and minor poets and politicians.

Mrs. Brown bought William Shakespeare because she liked his long, curling hair, confessing she had always meant to read something by him. I fell violently in love with a brass bust of Byron, but my nine-year-old heart was far less touched by the man or his poems than by the lovely yellow shine of the brass!

"I giva you nim cheap becuz you lika heem," the plaster bust man encouraged me, and we both felt it a little hard that my family never seriously considered owning a bust of anybody. The little vendor disappeared many years ago. In all probability he made his pile and is out fishing in a black shirt on the Bay of Naples at this very moment.

* * *

The ice men, too, have all but vanished. We used to hear the rattle of their heavy wagon toward ten each morning. The ice came from the pond where we skated in winter, and we had a friendly feeling about it. There it lay, our winter fun, deep in the sawdust which filled the big, horse-drawn van. The sound of the saw and ax cutting ice to measure is vivid to this day. When it was the right size, the ice man hoisted it with an ejaculation—which gave the impression that you were somewhat at fault—on to his back, and carried it off importantly. Those old ice cards will be museum pieces one day, no doubt. You set them in the window to say how many pounds you wanted. If you had ice every day, they simply stayed there, permanent front-window decoration, until winter came.

* * *

My favorite was Nik Popolous, an ice cream vendor. He came at that witching hour of the day—4 o'clock, when, two hours of practicing done to the tick of a split second, I could take a book to the veranda. Nik had a big gold tooth in front which caught the gleams of the sun when he smiled, which was all the time. He must have become very successful, for he had that genial desire to serve and to give a good measure which outdoes competition. When, later in the summer, a competitor did appear in a much brisker-looking cart than Nik could afford, he was frowned off by Nik's coterie of small, but mighty, friends.

Nik often gave us, free of charge, delectably sloppy cones filled with a "new ice cream for you to try today. Do you good," he would always add. If we had the required nickel, we couldn't let Nik go by. If we were "stony," he knew it instinctively and never let us down.

I wonder what the vintners buy
One half so precious as the stuff they sell.

Now on a summer's evening, ice cream is heralded by a bell on a streamlined little car driven by a snappy young man in a white coat, who offers a chocolate-covered confection wrapped in wax paper and handled with a paper napkin. It is as impersonal and efficient and sanitary as it should be, of course. I hope Nik did not mind the change too much.

* * *

Once each autumn the chimney sweep came by. The first time I recall him, I had been sitting on my heels in the garden, trowel in hand, encouraging the asters. September was splashing the colors of her palette generously over the beds; asters and zinnias, a few early chrysanthemums; yellow leaves.

Then in sheer surprise, I sat down abruptly in the dirt, for not far away came a wild yodel, thrice repeated—"ya-lealealea—eeehooo." It was a sweep. He was standing on the ridge of a neighbor's roof, silhouetted against a deep blue sky, and as he caught my attention swept off his big-brimmed hat in comical politeness. His long-handled broom disappeared into the chimney and he plunged it up and down with rhythmical enjoyment, now and again stopping to utter his yodel—his personal advertisement that winter was upon us. For many days, I would hear him about the neighborhood, and then he would disappear, as quietly as summer, gipsying, who knows where?

* * *

"The weather, he ees good," Tony was saying. He is a round, brisk, little Italian, and sometimes his son comes with him, probably learning the trade. "You think mebbee it snow soon? Yes? Dat ees not good, becuz we mus mek tracks by every house." This is a big joke and we laugh about it. Tony likes his work. He carries the pail on his arm with enchanting dignity, and does his work expeditiously and well. I wonder what he will do when incinerators have replaced him as electric refrigerators, I fear, are replacing the ice man? DOROTHY DESMOND

Mirror of World Opinion

Jersey's Gangster Act

NEW JERSEY'S legal agencies for the punishment of criminals and the control of crime are given substantial strength by the Supreme Court opinion upholding the legality of the so-called Gangster Act of 1934. This is one of the most severe and far-reaching enactments of its kind ever placed on the statutes of the State. . . .

Under this act, a gangster is defined as any person not engaged in a lawful occupation, known to be a member of a gang of two or more persons, who has been convicted at least three times of being a disorderly person, or convicted of any crime in this or any other state. With such a law in effect, and assuming that juries are disposed to return convictions and judges are co-operative, New Jersey should soon become a State to be shunned by the marauders who are responsible for so much of the great volume of crime in the country. With the elimination of the professional gangster the task of crime control will become simpler in New Jersey.—*State Gazette*, Trenton (N. J.).

New Candidates for the Stake

IN MOSCOW the curtain is being rung up for a new heresy trial before the world has recovered from the shock and mystery of the last one. . . .

The whole process is appropriate to the bitter schisms and excommunications of the little exiled groups of revolutionary theorists who created the Soviet state, but hardly to men who have been for nearly twenty years in practical power over a great and going empire. Other revolutions have, of course, proceeded to their ends in successive waves of execution of their own earlier leaders; but Napoleon, in 1809, was not guillotining the Jacobins of 1789, still less his colleagues in the Consulate of 1799. No one doubts the stability of the present Soviet regime, but these trials raise a wonder as to its sureness. It takes more than the new constitution to dispel their hints of strain within the structure, of the weakness of that bureaucratic despotism bequeathed to the socialist republic alike by its revolutionary backgrounds and the long national tradition behind them.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

The Wide Horizon

Learning—to Live

By Haydn S. Pearson

CURRENT trends in the public school system indicate that those who have the responsibility for administering it are adopting a new philosophy.

Nothing in man's history is comparable to the educational setup in the relatively new western nations. The Greeks, with a zest for learning, their initiative, desire for personal and political freedom, their literature, art and philosophy, gave the world a foundation equaled by no other group. Yet their advantages were not intended to reach all members of the body politic.

The Romans were strong when the Greeks were weak. Their organization, law and government gave a basis upon which the teachings of Christianity could be carried on from one generation to the next. But the education of all was an ideal unvoiced. Through the Dark Ages the church preserved, but did not advance, learning. Petrarch, in the fourteenth century, lighted the taper of modern education.

This taper has burned brilliantly in the New World. Through an evolutionary process, the democratic ideals of free, non-sectarian, compulsory, publicly supported and publicly controlled schooling have become established.

* * *

For the generation which preceded the present decade, one can say that, in general, the desire for education was founded on the understanding that knowledge had vocational value. Educators liked to develop statistics to show that each additional day, month, or year meant so many more dollars in individual earning capacities.

On this invalid hypothesis, the public gladly spent huge sums for buildings and equipment. Municipalities proudly pointed to the new school buildings. The economic flip-flop turned taxpayers right-about-face. There was a hue and cry about the fads and frills—music, art, dramatics, physical education.

Two new factors have caused the new philosophy. First, the vocational emphasis no longer held water, because education as such did not insure a job. Second, educators looked on a world-wide scene of dissension, misunderstanding, suffering and selfishness. The vast majority of educators are idealistic and they asked themselves: "What is wrong in our treatment of youth? What are we not teaching that we should? What are we teaching that we should not?"

* * *

In the past few years these questionings have semi-crystallized into a new philosophy. Still nebulous, it holds great promise of a more rational attitude toward the enduring values of life; still imperfectly expressed, it nevertheless means that the emphasis on the value of education will not be computed in terms of dollars and cents.

What is this new philosophy? In the broadest sense it means that our society is realizing that education means learning those fundamentals which promote individual happiness and worthy membership in the social group. The new concept has ruled out the purely material aspect, and emphasizes learning as a process of developing cultural values.

Five years ago there was a stir against the supposed non-essentials of modern education. Today we see and hear little or none. Why? The adults who insisted that education be confined to the three "R's" realize that the nation and the world have not come to the Golden Rule by this route.

Humanity, deep in its heart, is weary of strife and all the needless suffering one sees today. Men are weary of bad politics; men are willing to try new methods that offer a chance for society to sweeten its soil.

* * *

A public school system reflects the society which supports it. There will be less emphasis on the vocational; there will be more emphasis on learning for its own sake. Specifically we can now see the trend in the lower years of our secondary schools to give all children experiences in the same broad fields. We are less specialized and more generalized. It means a broader and more sympathetic world understanding if all children study general language, instead of the relatively small number who go on to college.

Facts, *per se*, have their own value. But society is reflected in the ideals which govern the majority. The new philosophy will encourage honest attempts at understanding the other point of view. It will give a common understanding of language and culture to all children that the citizens of a democracy may have a common foundation.

In brief, the new philosophy of education which is establishing itself through the public school system is that education is a process which helps one to learn how to live, not merely how to make a living.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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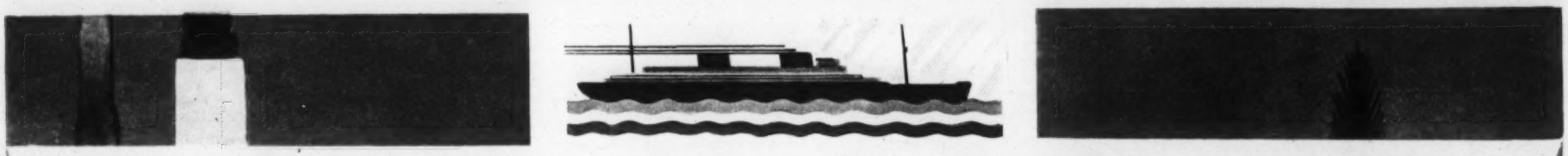
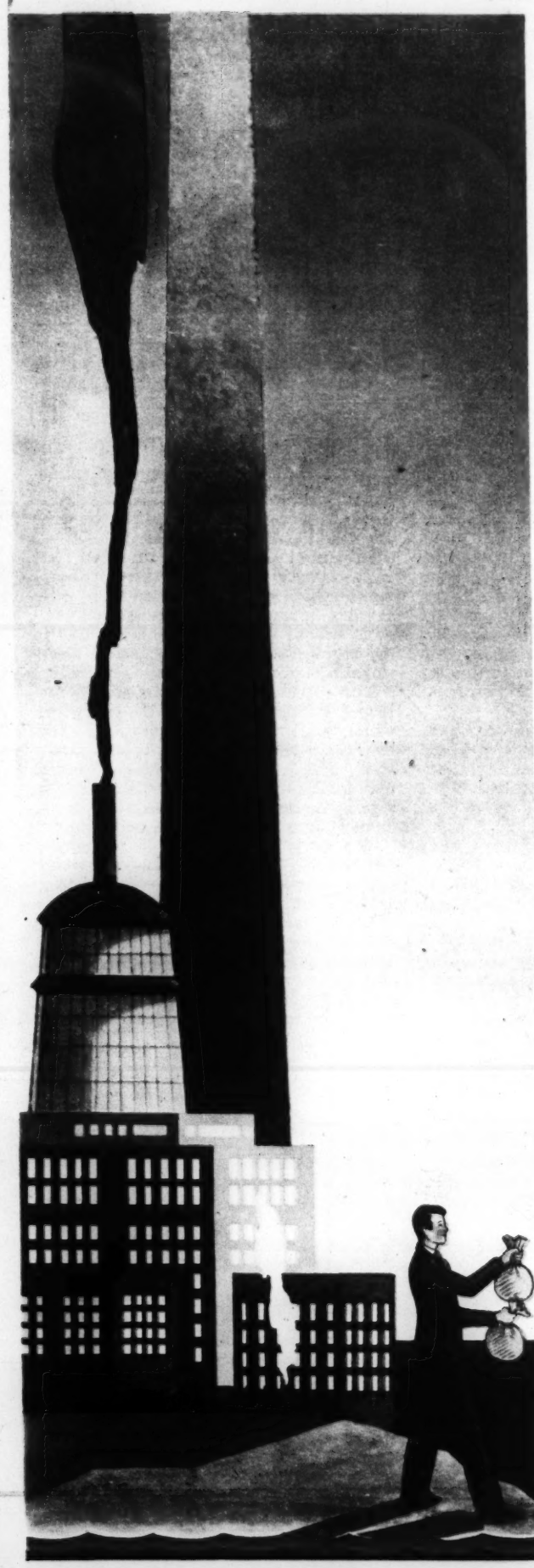
BOSTON, JANUARY 27, 1937



Claims *vs.* Needs in Europe

By Sir Norman Angell



THE ANSWER TO THE question, "Can the claims of powers in Europe be reconciled?" is that while *claims* cannot be reconciled, in the sense of being fully met, *needs* can be. The clear distinction between claims and needs is the first requisite for understanding the nature of the international problem.

The claims, it is true, are usually made in terms of economic or material need—need for raw material or for outlets for expanding populations. But it is usually quite clear that these terms cover political rather than economic objectives—the right to rule, to be "boss," to possess empire, sources of military and political power in wartime.

If two men, engaged on some vital job, such as the repair of a breach in a levee, begin quarreling, each claiming to be the other's boss, it is clear that the two claims cannot both be met. But the need of both not to be drowned by the collapse of the levee can certainly be reconciled. Indeed, it can *only* be met by reconciliation which results in co-operative effort.

* * *

Further, the claims of the powers vary with the movement of ideas and parties within each nation, and are not something fixed and stable. Groups within Japan oppose the claims made in the name of the nation by other Japanese groups. Both Italy and Germany today make claims which they would not have dreamed of making 10 years ago.

While the imponderables of mood and temperament enter, it would be untrue to say that the "psychological" urge to expansion or imperialism is something apart from material or economic motives. A man who believes that he has been treated with gross unfairness in some business deal often feels, most of all, not the material discomfort involved, but the sense of injustice; and he may feel that just as much, even though his view of the matter may be entirely mistaken. One can sometimes most fittingly deal with a psychological problem by exposing the economic fallacy out of which it may have arisen.

The main issue is between the "haves" and "have-not" powers, and the assumption usually is that any revision of the *status quo* in the interests of fairer division of the world's resources must be a territorial revision. Very many, even in Britain, are demanding this as the price of peace.

* * *

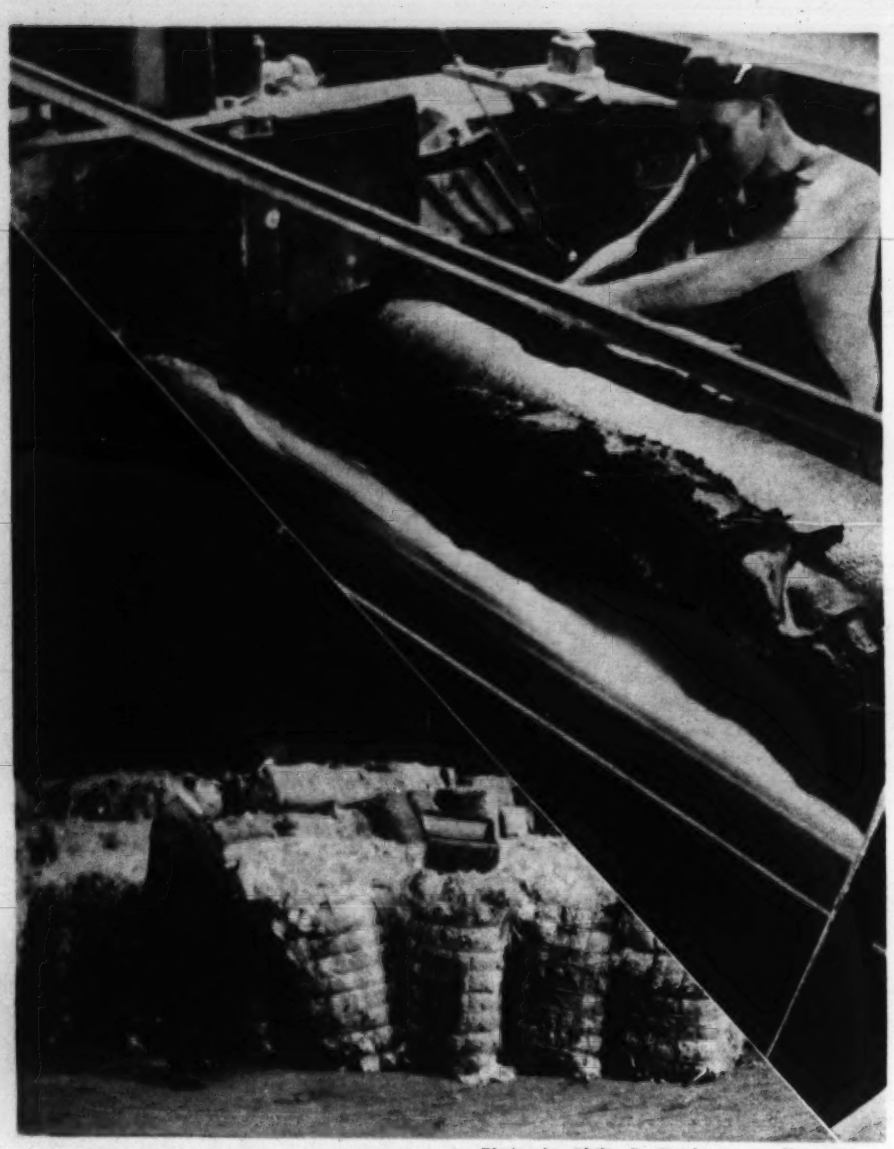
Now peace certainly demands very profound modifications of the *status quo;* great limitations of the sovereignty of the colonial powers, for instance, in the interests of international need and the surrender of the right to regard tariffs and the currency policy as a purely national concern. But it is not in that sense that "revision" is usually conceived. Actual redistribution of territory is commonly discussed as though it were both practicable and would solve the undoubted economic evils from which the have-not states suffer.

Territorial redistribution is not practicable; the attempt to bring it about would not promote peace; and it would not solve the economic evils from which the world suffers. Changes of frontiers—especially changes of frontier imposed by a victor after war—almost always create more injustices than they cure and make economic difficulties worse. The line of solution—which will be indicated more precisely presently—is to make the frontiers of less economic importance.

It is usual to attribute the present dangers of war to the territorial provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, and to indicate territorial revision as the obvious road to peace. Yet fact and experience speak plainly on the point.

Assume the most radical revision of the treaties, that we could return to Germany, not only all her

(Please turn the page)



Photos by Philip D. Gendreau and Keystone

NO NATION CAN BE ENTIRELY SELF-SUFFICIENT

And, in Practice, It Has Seemed to Matter Very Little Whether Required Raw Materials Were Imported From an Outlying Possession, a Colony, a Mandated Area, or From an Independent Land. It May Concern the Customs Inspector, Shown as He Looks Over Some Newly-Arrived Cargo on the Pier, but It Is a Matter of Little Importance to the Worker Who Is Putting Raw Rubber Through an Early Process in the Manufacture of Tires

African colonies and her eastern stations, but the territory which she possessed in Europe before the war, or some territory equivalent, giving her every resource in potash, ore, coking coal, corresponding to those of Alsace, Silesia, German Poland. We know by experience that if redistribution of resources to that impossible extent could take place we should not, merely by that fact, get peace. For when Germany had all that territory, all those resources, all those outlets, she was a cause of disturbance, and peace was not kept.

If we urge that Russia or France or Britain were largely responsible for the World War, the argument becomes even stronger. Russia, France, Britain had ample resources; were obviously not fighting to resist "economic suffocation."

"The essence of truth is degree" and the degree of truth contained in such current statements as that "the possession of colonies is a life-and-death matter" for Germany or Italy, as the case may be, is reflected in a few figures.

* * *

When Germany possessed all her colonies she drew from them ½ of 1 per cent of the raw material which she used—and she could still have drawn that ½ of 1 per cent if they had *not* been colonies, since the Africans would have been just as anxious to sell whatever they happened to be producing.

So with population: there were more Germans earning their livelihood in the single city of Paris (or London) in 1913 than in all the German colonies put together. The genuine Italian colonists established in Eritrea, which Italy has possessed for 40 years, number less than 100. More Italians have gone to France or French territory in the last two decades than will go to Abyssinia (if history is any guide at all) in the next 200 years; more will go in one year to the United States than to Italian colonies in a century.

National self-sufficiency for the 50-odd independent states of the world (for Germany, Italy and Japan are not the only have-not states) is completely impracticable. (How would Americans entertain the proposal to cede Louisiana to the Italians and California to the Japanese?) And if it were practicable, it would afford no permanent solution. For nations, if made self-sufficient today, would probably cease to be so in a few years' time. Yesterday coal was the great need. Today it is much less so, but things like oil and rubber seem indispensable. And if self-sufficiency were as easy as it is impossibly difficult, a few simple comparisons show that self-sufficiency would not of itself cure the outstanding economic evils; and that the evils can be cured without self-sufficiency.

* * *

Some of the most poverty-stricken nations of the world are those potentially the most self-sufficient; some of the most prosperous and civilized are the least self-sufficient. Russia, Brazil and certain other Spanish-American countries, for instance, are among those having the greatest natural resources. They are also the countries having populations among the most poverty-stricken of the world. Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark are among the countries most deficient in natural resources, the least self-sufficient. Their peoples are among the most prosperous of all, possessing a standard of life and civilization as high as any in the world. These highly prosperous and highly civilized nations do not possess colonies nor empire, do not want them, have never asked for them.

Britain has "possessed" more empire than any nation known to history; and the British are today the most heavily taxed of any people in the world; during the last 100 years their general standard of life has been very much lower than the standard enjoyed by the people of Switzerland or Sweden or Denmark or Norway, who have no empire at all.

The notion that a nation in order to create prosperous industries must have the raw material of those industries within its own borders is, of course, disproved by all industrial history. One of the very greatest of British industries, the cotton trade of Lancashire, was built upon the basis of a foreign raw material—the raw cotton of the southern states. It was not necessary for Britain to "conquer" Louisiana or Georgia in order to use the cotton there grown. She could buy it as freely as an American user; she would have had to buy it even if the southern states had been annexed; just as she has to buy Australian wool or Canadian wheat and pay for it at the same price as any American or German.

One of the greatest American industries—the manufacture of automobiles—could not exist without the employment of a foreign raw material, rubber. America has felt no need to conquer Malaya in order to get it; and for long periods obtained it at less than the cost of production without having to "own" the territory in which it is grown. And when America did own tropical territory, the Philippines, she has found it of such questionable commercial value that she has in fact disannexed the islands. In so far as economic motives in America have entered into the change of status of the islands, those motives have pushed rather toward getting rid of the islands than toward keeping them, because their tropically produced sugar and vegetable oils entered into competition with those produced in the "mother land."

* * *

And what America has done in respect of the Philippines, Great Britain has done in the case of the greater part of her empire—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Free State. These dominions are no longer governed by Britain, are not "owned" by her at all, have entirely ceased to be colonies. They are in fact independent nations, making, it is true, "tariff deals" with Great Britain, just as the Scandinavian states, or the Argentine or other sovereign nations do. The tariff arrangements between the dominions are contracts between independent states.

And as to population movement—no Briton can now enter a British dominion except as the laws made by that dominion itself permit. And in the last year for which statistics are available 20,000 more Britons came back from the Dominions than went thereto.

Britain is giving up her empire, has given up what are economically the most important sections, which now constitute dominions; given them up to the people who live in them. The process goes on. India, which for years has had and exercised the right to make her own tariff and exclude by means of it British goods from the Indian market in favor of Indian goods, will in the near future become a dominion.

These facts, which, if more fully realized, would help to modify the sense of injustice from which the have-not states suffer, and help to explode certain dangerous fallacies, need to be better known.

When the British debt question was being discussed in the United States Senate, a senator suggested that Britain might discharge the debt by transferring Canada to the United States. Apart from the fact that the British Government has now no more jurisdiction in Canada than it has in Kansas, what "property" would Americans have received? The farms, houses, mining and railway shares (largely held by Americans, incidentally) would have remained in the same hands. The main economic change would have been that Canadian timber and agricultural products, entrance of which into the United States is so generally presumed to be injurious to American producers, would, with the change of flag at Ottawa, come in without let or hindrance.

Such is the capacity for distortion of thought inherent in these misleading words about "ownership" of territory, that the timber, beef, butter, bacon and eggs, which are now regarded as injurious, would with the change of flag be regarded as beneficent. But they would be the same timber, beef, butter, bacon, and eggs.

Britain must indeed "give up," or continue to "give up" the empire—but to those who live in it; not to other imperial powers. The remedy for imperialism is not to split it up into many more imperialisms, but to transform it into an equitable nationalism.

* * *

The non-self-governing part of the British Empire ought to become in fact mandated territory, administered first of all in the interests of the inhabitants and with complete equality of economic opportunity for the rest of the world. In so far as these territories are sources of raw material, they should be open for all time to the peoples of all nations on condition of real equality. The "open door" was the policy of the British Empire for the best part of a century. It might well be again, but this time formally embodied in international institutions, most suitably the League.

The "preferences" arranged at Ottawa between the dominions should be extended to the whole world. Britain should say in effect to all nations: "Give us conditions as favorable as those given by the dominions and we will accord to you exactly the same conditions we accord to them." This would in fact be an invitation to other nations to enter the economic commonwealth of Britain, the economic empire. Why should Britain refuse to do it?

If it is advantageous to have an economic empire, it should be advantageous to enlarge it, to enlarge the area in which the "preferences" rule.

It cannot be too often repeated that high tariffs, quotas, currency restrictions, wars of "devaluation," or currencies overvalued for "prestige" reasons, are of far greater damage to the have-not states than the present territorial distribution.

This does not mean that we should resort immediately to world-wide free trade, which would be disastrous even if it could be achieved. But it does mean that consultation with those affected by tariff changes we contemplate should be recognized as a basic principle of international good behavior.

The first task perhaps is to get at the facts. This writer has suggested the creation of a purely fact-finding commission to report upon such questions as access to raw materials; the real place of colonies, the real handicaps involved in non-possession. If the nations saw the measurable facts more clearly, we should see more clearly than we do the necessary road out.

The Doe

By JOHN RITCHEY

At the edge of the clearing she hesitates,
she lifts her delicate hoof and waits.

While the snow sifts mutely from the tree
she tries the crust and peers to see

if silence and snow alone abound
where once she was harried by the hound.

Her black nose nudges the hardened snow
in search of the root buried deep below

grown scarce and seldom come upon.
She raises her head to see the fawn

of a summer past, still frail and slight,
move out of the darkness etched in light.

Rolling Down to Mexico City

New Horizons Are Opened to the American Motorist Through the Completion of the National Highway South From the Texas Border, and the 776 Miles All Are Easy Driving

By William Harrison Furlong

United States Representative, National Highway Direction, Republic of Mexico

FAR HORIZONS, which have beckoned American motorists for several decades, now extend into the subtropics, for the road between the Rio Grande and Mexico City now is in use. After many earlier false alarms, it is open and in first-class condition, paved over most of its 776 miles, and good all the way, with new bridges wherever needed, and an extremely attractive assortment of scenery on every hand.

The sunshine and color of Mexico have been attracting an increasing number of visitors every year. Now the new roadway is expected to bring thousands of them flooding into Mexico from the United States. The road has been under construction for some years, and there have been premature announcements from unofficial sources to the effect that it was fit for travel. Actually, it has not been in sufficiently good condition until recent weeks.

Ultimately, this new road is expected itself to become a link in a far longer highway, uniting all of the countries of the Western Hemisphere. It will stretch from Alaska, across the United States, the length of Mexico and Central America, and down the west coast of South America, across the Andes to Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro—a great Pan-American highway.

* * *

It was no easy task to build the portion now in regular use. It meant building roads through the mountains, sometimes along precipitous cliffs; it meant contending with landslides, it meant bridging streams and ravines, it meant filling in bog land, it meant hauling materials and men over great distances. It meant many other things, but all of these difficulties have been solved successfully. The mountain roads are wide and fenced in, the danger of landslides is eliminated except in one or two places, where special watch is kept, and camps are maintained so that workers may keep the way safe and open; the bridges are of steel, so that old-time ferries have been retired; all of the 776 miles of the road are paved, except about 70 miles, which are surfaced with gravel and crushed rock, providing equally smooth riding.

The motorist to Mexico may leave San Antonio or Laredo, cross the Rio Grande, and drive on in a day to Monterrey, about 300 miles south. As he leaves Laredo, he sets out on what is believed to be the longest straightaway in the world. For 45 miles there is not a deviation in the road's southerly course. Then he climbs up to Mamulique pass, about 2000 feet above sea level, and from there descends into the Santa Catarina valley, fragrant with orange blossoms, where nestles the city of Monterrey.

* * *

Monterrey is a night's stop, but it also is a center for attractive journeys. Chipinque Mesa, for example, is eight miles from the city by motor, and at night, particularly, the view from the inn at the summit is breathtaking, with the broad valley spread out below.

Beyond Monterrey, on the road to Mexico City, are the beautiful orange groves of Allende and Montemoreles, banana and sugar haciendas of the fertile valley of Villa Juarez, through which runs the road to Rancho La Abra, and at that point begins another gentle ascent to the broad mesa, over which a car may speed for more than 50 miles through one of the greatest game regions in Mexico.

This second day of driving may carry the motorist from Monterrey to Victoria, only 180 miles away; to Villa Juarez, 265 miles; Valles, 327 miles; El Banito, 335 miles, or Tamazunchale, more commonly known as "Thomas and Charlie," 395 miles on the way.

Valles is the northern point of a valley once known for its impassable bogs, swollen rivers, rotted ferries and general tropical rankness and decay. Now it has been made easily passable by good pavement and high bridges. At Tamazunchale the valley has been left well behind, and the final climb begins, the road reaching an elevation of about 8400 feet at Hacienda Santa Catarina. The descent from there into the Valley of Mexico is scarcely noticeable. Nor is the distance great; only about 234 miles from Tamazunchale into the nation's capital. It is the third day's journey.

* * *

The process of driving to Mexico City is little more complicated than driving from a city in the United States to a city in Canada. Motorists no longer are required to obtain bond for a car. An entry permit, obtained at the frontier, costs 3 Mexican pesos—or about 82 cents U. S. currency—and is good for 90 days, renewable at no extra cost for another period of 90 days. The customs examination usually is perfunctory.

Motorists have made the trip between Laredo, Texas, and Monterrey a common thing, and that city is large enough to provide accommodations for almost any probable number of visitors. But, south of Monterrey, the same is not true—not yet. A company headed by Pascual Ortiz Rubio, former President of Mexico, is building a chain of tourist camps along the way, under the name of Campos Mexicanos de Turismo. There are camps in Victoria, Valles, El Banito, Tamazunchale, Jacala and Ixmiquilpan.

Gasoline and oil supplies along the way are adequate, but food and water are not always available or of good quality. For that reason, travelers over the road today are wise to carry a supply of filtered or bottled water, and tinned or dehydrated edibles, just in case the food served along the way is not attractive, or in case landslides should unexpectedly hold up traffic.

The traveler over the road may make a sort of glorified picnic out of the journey by deliberately choosing to eat in the open, by the roadside, on occasions when he finds himself beside running streams or in deep shade at the lower altitudes, or in the exhilarating atmosphere of the higher mountain elevations. Compact, but efficient, cooking utensils, such as Boy Scouts use, are recommended for such occasions.

As to costs, it is possible to travel in Mexico by motorcar for about 40 per cent less, everything considered, than a trip of like distance would cost in the United States.

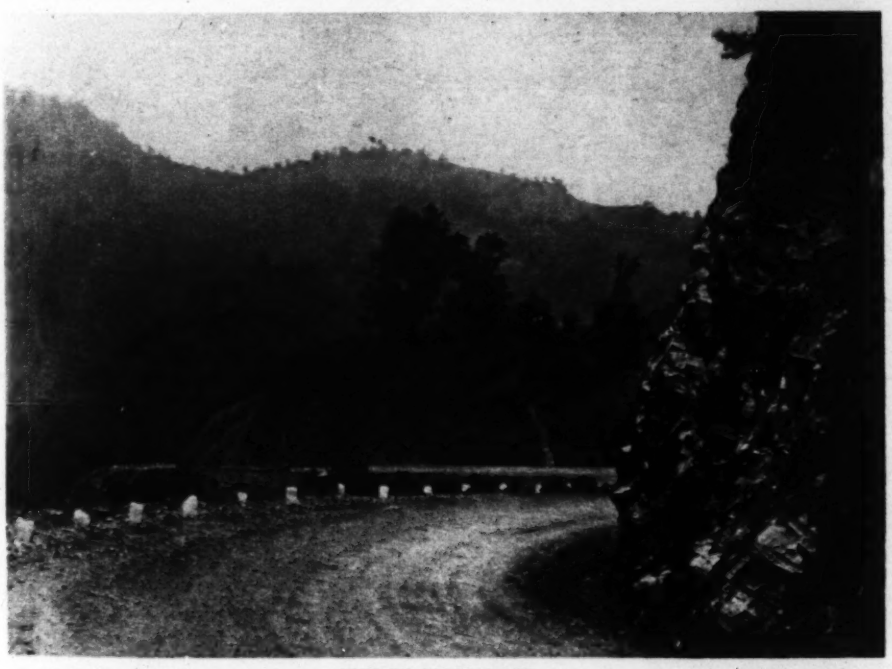
* * *

The social effect of the new National Highway on Mexico itself is going to be interesting. As the building of good roads, and the consequent growth of motor travel and automobile building, did much to unify the United States, erase sectional prejudices, and spread good things, so may much the same happen in Mexico. Along the road will grow up gasoline and service stations, tourist camps, eating places, towns. Agriculture will find the road helps in carrying produce to market, and farms will seek the road. Feeder roads will grow up, as they are projected already in some places. Electricity will follow the roads; radio and motion pictures, and more automobiles will follow electricity. More tourists will be attracted. Mexicans and North Americans will get to know one another better—and so, from one long highway, may develop untold benefits.

All photos by W. H. Furlong

ALONG THE INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAY

The Road Runs Over Plateaus, Through Valleys, and Along Mountain Sides, but the Gradient Never Exceeds 6 Per Cent



OUT OF SOLID ROCK

Wide, Well-Marked, and Hard-Surfaced Roads Now Connect Mexico City and the Highway System of the United States

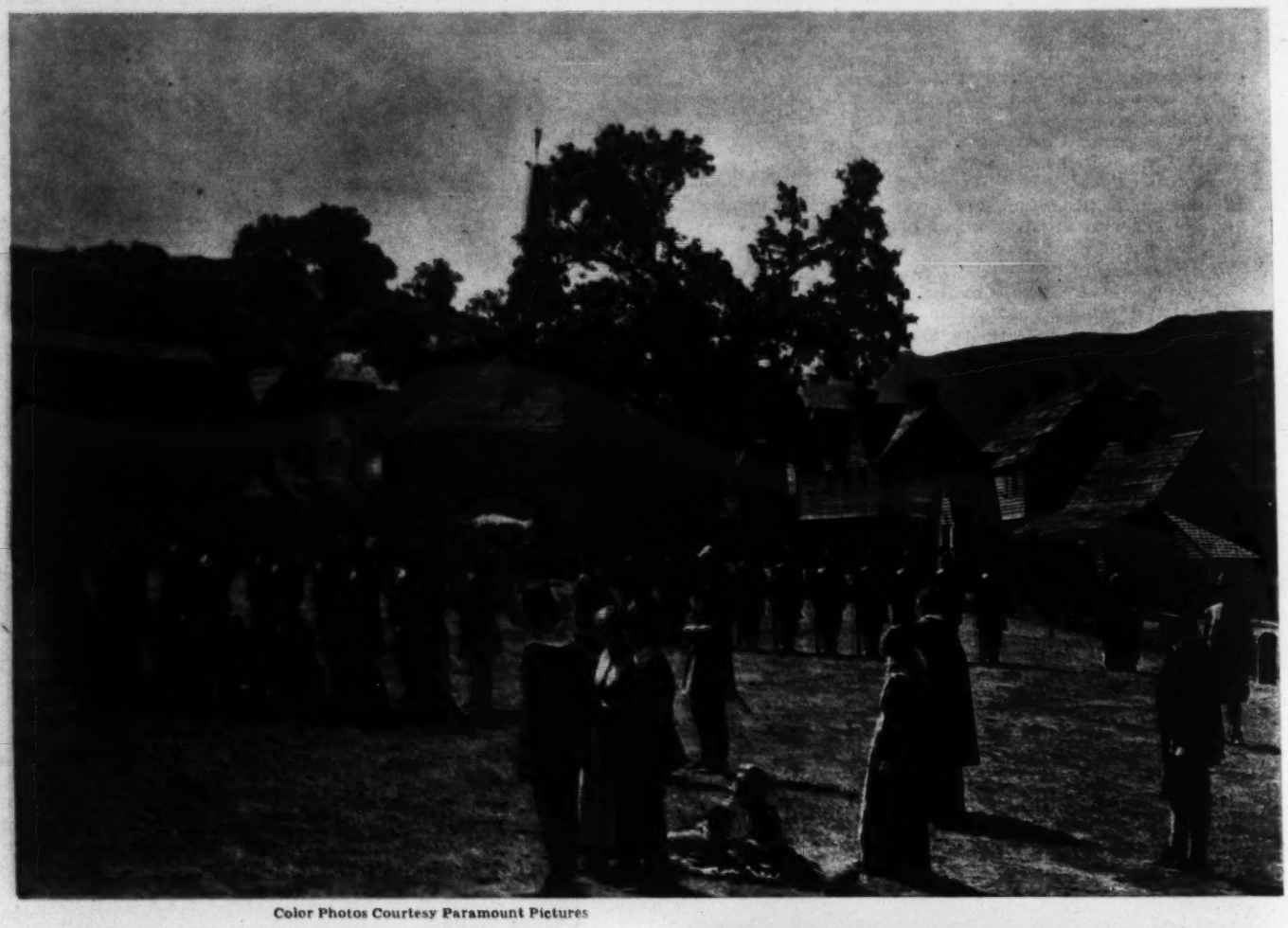
THROUGH HISTORIC OLD TOWNS

Houses Were Demolished in the City of Zimapan to Permit the Road to Pass Through. This Place Was Not Originally on the Main Road, but an Order Was Issued by President Lazaro Cardenas, Changing the Route so That the Traveler Might See This Interesting and Historic Spot.

From A to Z With Cinema Magicians

Once an Imaginative Director Thought of Making a Film Demonstrating the Follies of Superstition, Wonders Never Ceased Until "The Maid of Salem" Appeared

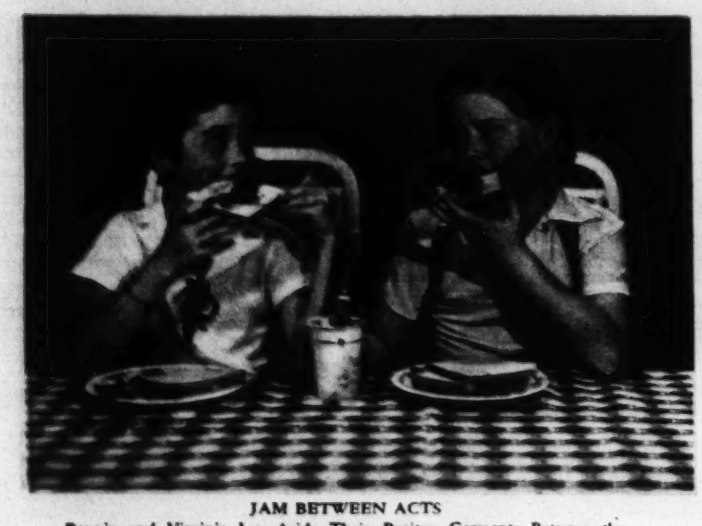
By Donald Messenger



Color Photos Courtesy Paramount Pictures

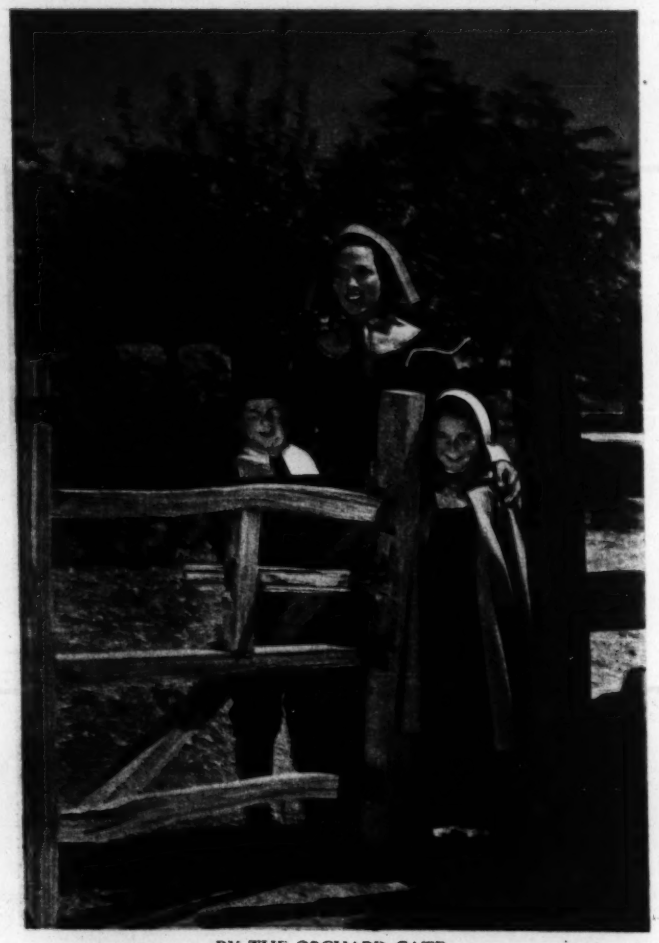
BRITAIN'S COLONIAL FORCES DRILL IN SALEM TOWN

The Cinema Soldiers Are Equipped and Maneuver in Accordance With the Seventeenth Century British Army Regulations. As to the California Mountains in the Background—Well, Salem May Have Been Different in Those Days! And They Probably Will Not Show in the Motion Picture Itself



JAM BETWEEN ACTS

Bennie and Virginia Lay Aside Their Puritan Garments Between the Times When They Are on the Set. This Helps Them to Keep Cool and Also Leaves Them Freer to Attack the Well-Spread Bread Provided for Their Enjoyment



BY THE ORCHARD GATE

Gale Sondergaard Is Not Expecting Indians as She Stands With Bennie Bartlett and Virginia Weidler on Location at Cave Gulch, Near Santa Cruz, Where Old Salem Town Was Rebuilt for "The Maid of Salem"

GIVEN A LITTLE MORE cogitation and a little less lamp rubbing, and there is a certain resemblance between a good movie director and Aladdin. The director has only to think hard of something, and if all goes well—as it usually does if he is skilled—he sees that something take shape before his eyes, and, what is more important, before the camera lenses through which the whole world can see it.

This is an Arabian Nights kind of story of such an Aladdin who thought of a New England village, just as it was in the far-from-gay nineties of the seventeenth century, and then watched it spring into existence at his behest.

* * *

It was in the spring of 1936 that Frank Lloyd—with echoes from "Cavalcade," "Mutiny on the Bounty" and "Under Two Flags" dying down—turned his attention away from Britain, Pitcairn Island and the French Moroccan desert, to old Salem in New England.

In his mind's eye he saw a "modern girl" living in the days of Cotton Mather. "I was struck one day," he said, "by the amount of superstitious claptrap going on today—with a good deal of it subtle enough to be quite generally accepted without much question."

A Glasgow-born Scot, Mr. Lloyd believes in doing things thoroughly and systematically. Having decided upon the famous Salem incident as a suitable vehicle for this theme, he set about evoking the atmosphere of those days in a way which is a delight to many lovers of New England history.

It proved impossible to film a story of seventeenth-century Salem in the modern city itself. There was the problem of trees, for one thing. Pines and spruces originally crowded close to the clearings made by the white settlers, and the stately elms, which are now associated with the New England picture, were absent from the village streets which they now shade.

The first step was to find a location where Salem Town and Salem Village—the Danvers of today—could be reconstructed amid appropriate surroundings.

Back in Hollywood, Mr. Lloyd chartered a plane and flew up the California coast, scrutinizing the land below. A little above Santa Cruz, near the Big Trees, he caught sight of a rolling hillside with somber pines filling the spaces between cornfields and orchards.

"There's our location," he cried—and left the rest to his staff. Soon at work in New England was his research department, headed by Lance Baxter, who, after a career in the British intelligence service which took him all over the world, has been working with Frank Lloyd for eleven years.

More than 100 volumes, ranging from old family Bibles to old-time British army regulations, were scanned by Mr. Baxter and his assistants. The British Museum supplied two ancient songs, a chantey of 1530 and a ballad, "Bid Me But Live," which was written about 1630. The lives of many Puritan elders, such as Cotton Mather and Jonathan Edwards, were studied.

The sermon preached in the picture by a counterpart of the Rev. Samuel Parris is largely made up of quotations from a volume of collected sermons preached by the Rev. Mr. Parris and by the Rev. Deodat Lawson.

From old diaries, wills and other records, descriptions of costumes, customs and a thousand small details were assembled. Sketches were made in antique shops, old houses and museums, showing furniture, hearth spits, candle molds, latches and other details typical of the times. Plaster casts of stonework, fireplaces, chimneys and ancient beams were made in several famous old houses.

* * *

Miss Bradley King, who has been writing for the screen for some years and is a student of early New England history, worked out the scenario on the basis of actual events at Salem. A treatment of 130 pages was devised, first in novelized form in order to "set" the story, and from this the actual script was prepared.

Designers drew some 50 water-color sketches of Puritan costumes, and the art department, under the direction of Hans Dreier, prepared sketches for 75 exterior and interior sets. Blueprints and designs went to the carpentry, property, plaster casting, costume and other factorylike departments on the Paramount lot.

With a collective smile, the costume department faced the task of clothing some 2000 extras, and 40 important players, in the style to which seventeenth-century New England Puritans were accustomed. This meant at least four complete outfits, including hats, coats, dresses, shoes, stockings and other accessories, for the leading players.

Colonial soldiers, bearing blunderbusses obtained from the Paramount gun room, were drilled according to British army regulations of the period, so that their maneuvers could be made historically accurate.

Mr. Lloyd was able to choose his own cast from available Paramount and outside players. For his "modern girl in 1692" he selected Claudette Colbert—having noted the big change in her appearance brought about by the removal of her customary bangs—and for the other party to the necessary "love interest" he picked Fred MacMurray. For the little girl who started the witchcraft rumors, he chose Bonita Granville, and for one of the main supporting roles he engaged Gale Sondergaard.

* * *

For the first of the alleged witches there was the competent negro character player, Madame Sultewon. Other prominent character parts were filled by Louise Dresser, Edward Ellis, Sterling Holloway, Beulah Bondi, Zeffie Tilbury, Ivan Simpson, Donald Meek and E. E.

(Continued on page 14)

Governor Earle's Shadow

When Pennsylvania's Executive Went Out to See for Himself What Was Happening to the Coal Miners, He Put Himself on the Map as a Possible Presidential Candidate in 1940

By Wyona Dashwood

AN OLD-TIME OBSERVER remarked long ago upon how great events cast their shadows before. Such a shadow was observed in 1934 when George H. Earle 3d, Democrat, was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, prefacing the 1936 political overturn in that commonwealth which, after functioning as keystone for the Republican party since the Civil War, overnight became a banner Democracy.

In the two years Governor Earle has held the administrative power, he has emerged upon the horizon that stretches beyond the Pennsylvania rectangle as a national figure toward whom attention increasingly is being directed for premier party place when the second Roosevelt term shall have been completed.

If he has presidential ambitions, the opportunity to fulfill them is repeatedly at his door as Governor of this ranking industrial state, and his concern with liberal government in terms of "fair play for all" already has taken form in specific steps to end corruption in the state government, defeat the sales tax, end the coal and iron police and establish an unemployment insurance system.

* * *

A striking instance was presented of the political focusing afforded in Pennsylvania as 1936 neared its close, when the so-called "anarchic" crisis in the State's anthracite fields led the Governor forth on a personal inspection of the "squatter sovereignty" unemployed miners have set up on the lands or leaseholds of legitimate mine operators. While the anthracite pocket of the nation is virtually indigenous to Pennsylvania, the problem now obtaining in its mining mirrors economic and social question marks impending throughout industrial America today.

Signs of new concepts had been starkly apparent before this Governor made his political debut, with unemployed marching on the Hoover Administration's Washington and western farmers shouldering rifles to hold their acreage from corporate mortgagors in the prelude to a Republican debacle unprecedented in that party's chronicle.

Today the sequel to that uprising has developed in climactic form in the four Pennsylvania counties where King Anthracite has cut his dark swath, and, while no rifles are being shouldered, the defiance is an almost more dramatic illustration of a depression-bred revolt of the common man against corporate interests which use him when they need him, but no longer.

* * *

The anthracite miners, when they could not stop the tide of company retrenchment that was throwing thousands out of work—thousands brought into the State and the country by the coal industry, and reared in its tradition—started "robbing" company properties with a zeal which today has built a cut-rate market for 4,000,000 tons of hard coal a year.

Entire communities uphold and condone these illicit workings—a puny, yet thus far invincible, front against the might of monopoly. On the one hand are men who of old were the miner aristocracy, joined in a "rugged individualism" based solely on their moral right to earn a living for their families; on the other is clear violation of legal property rights and the undermining of a great industry with results disastrous to the communities it has built and to the whole commonwealth. Defenders of the method argue that the fault lies not with the men, but in bad management and lack of enterprise, coupled with absentee ownership in a State which has made more millionaires than any other single industrial area in the country.

The Governor found that seven companies own 85 per cent of the fabulous anthracite pocket; that the company ledgers were heavily red-inked and that the directorates refuse to lease lands they find unprofitable to work themselves or choose to leave unworked. Yet this vast property power has been impotent to protect its holdings against the bootleg fox-holing by individual miners and groups, because community sympathy with the miners' position has been stronger than enforcement machinery.

Thus it is today that alongside $4,000,000 colossi, roaring and crunching a daily 12,000-ton meal of black nuggets, are minute grubstake operations, so laboriously hand-hewn they hark back to our most primitive pioneer phase.

* * *

Back in the Executive Mansion in Harrisburg after a three-day examination of the "bootleg" areas, the Governor clearly could not rid his thought of the problem that has become political "dynamite" in the degree to which sides have been taken and the solution of which now headlines his 1937 legislative program. He moved about in the glowing holiday setting which Mrs. Earle had made of the old house by the Susquehanna like a man who had been long absent from good, familiar things and could not warm his hands enough at that hearth. All here made the strange man-made anthracite terrain seem like a far journey over some singed acreage on the barren face of the moon.

The Governor was unwearied from the strenuous survey, and it is this energy to go out and get evidence that is causing inclusion of his name today in the 1940 presidential list. He was frank to interpret the anthracite conflict as a struggle between men who claim an inherent right to work and corporations who cannot—or will not—recognize that obligation to the people they once employed. He had seen with his own eyes the vicious circle described in a situation in which companies declare they are being driven to ruin by poacher workings, and in which outlaw miners, far from improving their status, are throwing still more of their kind out of legitimate work by their extra-legal industry.

Moreover, the $3 daily maximum the bootleggers earn is only a drop in the bucket of profits now accruing to racketeers who have moved in on this $32,000,000 business and are reaping a clear $10,000,000 a year in the guise of a middleman market group.

The Governor's manner is that of a man genuinely interested in knowing and understanding his fellow man, and the "squatters" had stopped their work to answer all he asked in terms of man-to-man, and as men demonstrating their will to survive. He had listened to clergymen, tradesmen, lawyers and enforcement officers explain the uncondemning community attitude toward these operations, saying that, save for the bootleg operations, the one-time thriving mining towns would be as destitute as the jobless miners and declaring themselves a solid front against any attempt to solve the problem with police interference.

* * *

In the end, denouncing the situation as abhorrent and intolerable, he pledged himself to a constructive remedy before winter's end. His power is broad, and the outcome may well test his future weight in the political scales. As to this, he gives no sign of concern, but he definitely regards the Democratic party as now having emerged from the New-Deal chrysalis to become "the great liberal party of America" for which he has never regretted abandoning his Republicanism in 1932.

"The four horsemen—communism, fascism, socialism and dictatorship—are riding in the black cloud of the world today, and democracy holds the lightning rod," he told this correspondent. "They are never present in times of prosperity; that is why it became clear to many of us four years ago that we were on the verge of political calamity unless we organized to prevent the nation going by default.

"I have learned the average politician feels that every time you get into an altercation you are making enemies. But I think the year of that politician has passed and that the people want men who honestly and intelligently do not dodge issues.

"Today the Democrats control all branches of Pennsylvania's state government—and when you have great responsibility there is danger always of conservatism.

"The people of the Commonwealth elected us because we were liberals. Their mandate was so unmistakable that we go forward or we perish.

"Our formula is simple: we intend to give them statesmanship instead of politics, principles instead of expediency, results instead of promises."

Many in both party camps in Pennsylvania will attest he has learned fast in two years, and his conception of party machinery as a means to establish the Democratic cause in practice is bolstered by men like United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey—first Democrat to hold this post in 67 years and ranked next to James A. Farley as a political organizer—and David L. Lawrence, Secretary of the Commonwealth and chairman of the State Democratic Committee, who ranks with the Governor in comprehension of the humanities involved.

* * *

Like President Roosevelt, Governor Earle was born to more than comfortable circumstances, but he served no apprenticeship to law or politics, displaying early a tendency to enjoy the family fortune with a zest which has become a characteristic also of his officeholding. Then 22 years ago he cut off from the family connections in the State's financial blue book and went out to Chicago to develop his own place, living there for two years on $20 a month while he learned the sugar business. During this period he undertook the direction of a breadline, and one night after he had watched a man so hungry that he made the round of the queue 27 times to get the hand-out, he reached the conviction that the

(Continued on page 15)

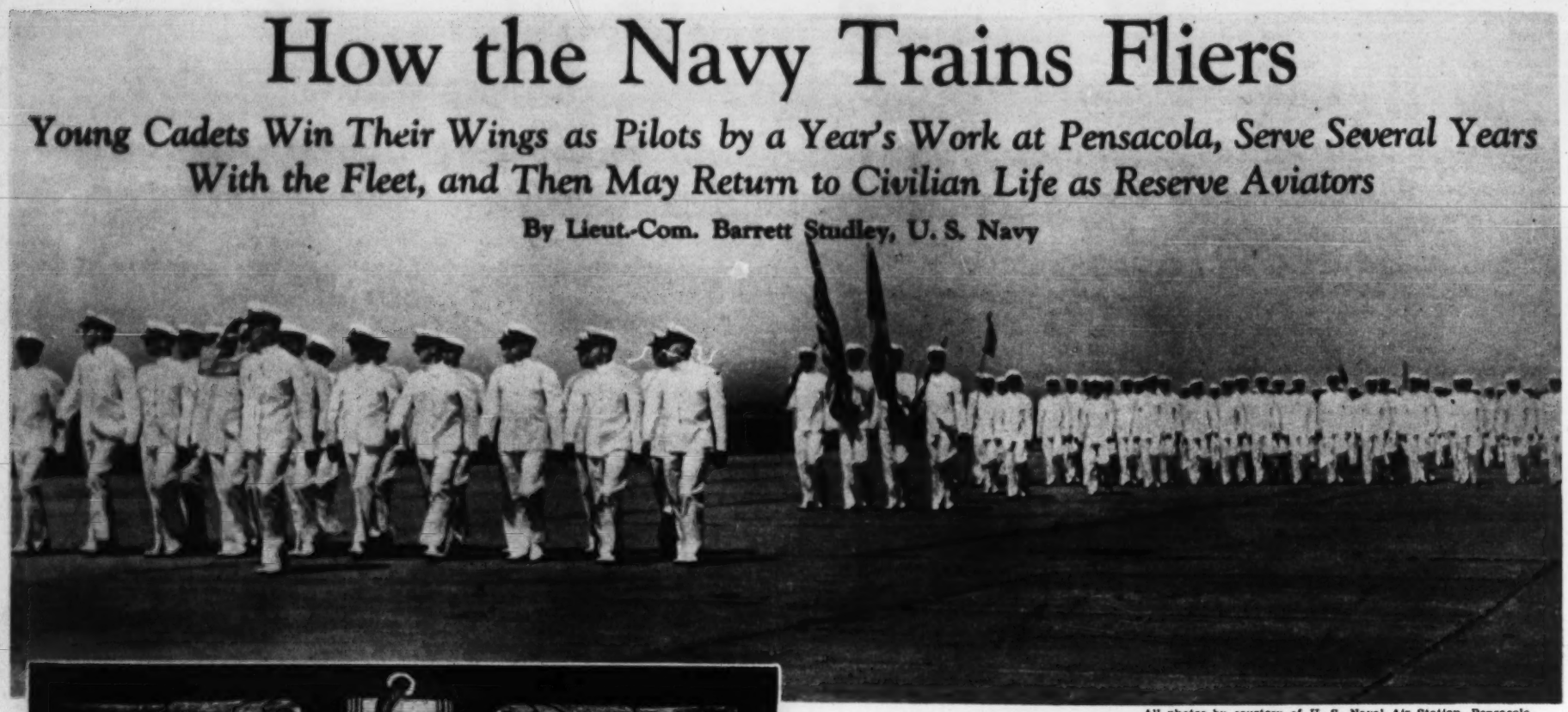
GOVERNOR EARLE MEETS A MINER'S FAMILY
Pennsylvania's Chief Executive Seeks Firsthand Information About the Coal Mining Situation in the State by Visiting the Homes of Those Who Have Been Out of Regular Work

Wide World Photos
THE GOVERNOR INSPECTS A BOOTLEG MINE
He and His Party Talk With Miners at the Entrance to a Crude Shaft Driven Into a Barren Hillside

How the Navy Trains Fliers

Young Cadets Win Their Wings as Pilots by a Year's Work at Pensacola, Serve Several Years With the Fleet, and Then May Return to Civilian Life as Reserve Aviators

By Lieut.-Com. Barrett Studley, U. S. Navy



All photos by courtesy of U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola

SATURDAY MORNING PARADE AND INSPECTION

(Left) The Coveted "Wings" to Be Worn Only by a Qualified Pilot

A YOUNG MAN IS SITTING in the rear cockpit of a training seaplane, whose float is resting on the concrete beach. In the forward cockpit is another older man, turned around facing him.

"That last spiral was skidded rather badly," the latter says.

"Yes, sir. My instructor has told me about my skidding. I haven't been doing it much my last two hours."

"Your landings are too high. You level off too far above the water and drop on too heavily."

"Yes, sir. I was putting them on too hot, and I must have over-corrected."

"Your second landing was off-wind, too. About 15 degrees."

"Yes, sir."

"However, the rest of your work was all right. Do you think you can stop that skidding and get her down closer to the water if I let you solo?"

"I believe I can, sir."

"All right. Take her once around the course."

* * *

Those are the words he has been longing to hear. He has just come in from his solo check. He has had 10 hours of dual instruction, an hour a day. Today, the chief instructor has flown with him to see if he is ready for solo.

With a light heart, he taxies out into the bay. There he carefully fastens his safety belt, wipes his goggles, checks the wind direction. Then he gives her the gun and takes off for his first solo flight. He is an aviation cadet in the United States Naval Reserve.

On April 15, 1935, a bill was signed by the President creating a new rank in the naval service—that of aviation cadet in the United States Naval Reserve. An aviation cadet enrolls in the reserve for a four-year term. He spends the first year learning to fly. If successful in this, he goes to the United States fleet. For three years he flies planes from aircraft carriers, battleships or cruisers, or pilots big patrol planes from fleet air bases on shore. Then he goes out on inactive duty with a commission as an ensign in the United States Naval Reserve. At any time thereafter he can go to the naval reserve aviation base in his district and fly one of its planes. Annually he gets two weeks' active flying duty, with pay.

This is the plan originated by the Navy Department, approved by the President and authorized by Congress for building up the aviation branch of the naval reserve. For the navy, it will provide a trained reserve of naval aviators ready for duty in defense of the interests of the United States. For the man, it provides the best of aviation training, not merely without cost, but with generous pay while in training. Three years of successful duty in aircraft squadrons of the United States fleet are recognized in the aviation profession as the best of recommendations a pilot can have.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, there were 520 aviation cadets who commenced training. These cadets are now completing their year of basic instruction and are reporting to the fleet at the rate of 40 a month. In the present fiscal year, 300 more are starting.

Selection boards of officers choose candidates from among applicants who are 20 to 28 years old, unmarried, and college-trained. A rigid physical examination must be passed. Each successful applicant is ordered to the naval reserve aviation base in his naval district. At these bases, elimination flight training is given for the purpose of selecting candidates who have sufficient aptitude to solo. All who qualify are reported to the department as eligible for training.

All aviators of the navy are trained at the naval air station at Pensacola, Florida. Here the wide expanse of Pensacola bay provides ample facility for seaplane training, while the flat country behind it affords numerous fields for landplanes. The weather is ideal for all-year student flying, with the warmer climate and freedom from severe storms.

The new aviation cadet is ordered into one of the monthly classes at Pensacola. Here a new kind of life begins for him. He wears a uniform, lives in barracks, eats in a mess hall, marches in formation to classrooms. His class forms a company which has daily military drill—attention, right dress, squads right—all the elementary squad and platoon movements. His every activity throughout the day is laid down for him in regulations of the aviation cadet battalion.

* * *

His first two weeks are occupied entirely by indoctrinal training. This comprises lectures on fundamentals of the naval service, naval command and procedure, naval history, elements of seamanship and other subjects. At the beginning of the third week he commences flying.

Throughout his primary training, he flies half a day and goes to ground school half a day. In the latter, he learns about aerodynamics, construction and overhaul of airplanes, construction and maintenance of engines, aerial navigation, radio communication, and the various other technical phases of naval aviation. The class is divided into two equal wings, one of which flies in the morning and the other in the afternoon. This continues for the 36 weeks required to complete ground training.

Naturally, being fired with youthful enthusiasm, cadets look forward to the actual flying as the most absorbing part of their training. They commence in primary seaplanes, where they learn elementary maneuvers—take-offs, turns, spirals, landings. They also learn how to recover from tail spins; with a little instruction, a student can put a plane into a spin and pull it out with no more concern than he feels in landing it.

From primary seaplanes he progresses to primary landplanes. After repeating the elementary maneuvers, he advances to stunts, formation flying, landings to a mark, landings in small fields and night flying. Stunts are an important part of his work, for they give him confidence. He finds that, no matter in what position he puts the plane, he can easily bring it back to level flight. This gives him assurance that there is no danger of accidental loss of control. He realizes that, so long as he maintains flying speed, his plane can no more fall than can a ship sink with its hull intact.

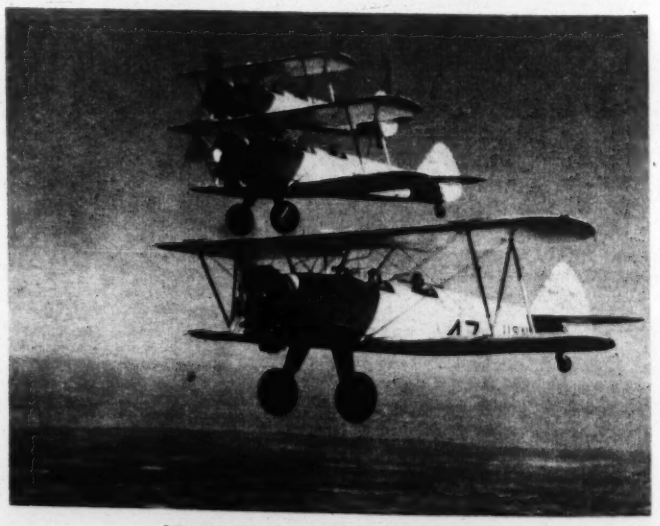
Primary work, which occupies six to seven months, is thorough and complete. Students are checked by experienced instructors at regular intervals. Some are found who do not take to flying readily enough to meet naval standards. Even though they do not actually lose control, slips, skids, loss of flying speed and bad landings raise doubt as to their ability. Of necessity, such students are dropped from training. Often this is a keen disappointment. But it is best, for the navy does not desire either to lose airplanes or to allow men to jeopardize their lives.

* * *

The cadets who commence flying service-type planes are therefore rigorously selected. Consequently, the faster, heavier planes are not too much for them. They quickly learn to handle the controls of observation, scouting, torpedo, patrol and fighting planes. The patrol planes, big twin-engined flying boats, carrying a crew of five, familiarize men with large aircraft. In these, they fly out over the Gulf of Mexico on navigation flights out of sight of land, taking turns as first pilot, assistant pilot, navigator and radio operator. The fast single-seater fighters, which they fly last, give them the thrills of ad-

(Continued on page 12)

CADETS ASSEMBLING PLANES AND LEARNING HOW THEY ARE MADE



LEARNING TO FLY IN FORMATION

PEACE BY LAW

By Vee Arr

THIS UNIVERSE has a law of order which is inescapable, irresistible—and some day the peoples of the earth are going to comprehend this law and honor it. Then war will be impossible. Then the world will have a harmonious brotherhood of individuals whose various nations will be leagued for right in an unbreakable concord.

It would be well if every statesman of earth would walk into a physics laboratory and observe a very simple experiment. From a sealed jar containing a steel bullet and a feather has been pumped all the air which it is possible to extract through such a process. The jar may be said to encase a vacuum. The physicist would turn the jar upside down. Both the bullet and the feather would fall to the other end of the jar. Why? Because of the law of gravitation. The jar has not the void within implied by the word "vacuum." Gravitation has not been extracted—call it law or power or what you will—and, presumably, there are cosmic, and, mayhap, even unknown, light rays traversing this so-called vacuum.

* * *

No natural scientist has ever removed the law of gravitation from anything or from anywhere. *A vacuum without law and power is evidently impossible.* And this ever-present law or power is believed to be the reins of order for the tremendously active universe. It is credited with holding planets in their orbits, with regulating the whole cosmic mechanism. It is invisible—but *it is always here and everywhere.*

Perhaps the statesmen might leave the laboratory and ponder various manifestations of natural order. They might think of the so-called instinct of birds and bees and ants, of the seed and the fruited tree, of the resurrection of deciduous plant life in the spring, of stellar schedules, of light and heat and air and water, of music and a mother's love, of the wealth of ideas already discovered in the ocean of infinity, of life and intelligence—of multitudinous evidences of an omniscient Government over our universe.

Perhaps the statesmen might then feel strongly that the all-embracing, immutable law of harmony which commands the cosmos also outlines the only possible successful order for human relationships. If so, they would then be poised for sane, logical analysis of international problems. They would be thinking from a premise which has eternal stability. They would be striving to reveal and embody natural law rather than to manufacture transient laws of fearful human opinions—and they would find that this law was clearly expounded nineteen centuries ago by Jesus of Nazareth to poor fishermen and peasants who carried it with power into strange and hostile lands.

* * *

This is no preachment about the wisdom of maintaining the Golden Rule, though this enlightened challenger of conscience is ever an excellent guide for human conduct, both individually and collectively. Rather is it an inevitable conclusion from such homely thinking. Permanent peace can only come to this world when the facts of living are uncovered and there is no seeming reason for selfish aggrandizement.

These facts are not obscure. They are most apparent. Here are a few of them:

First: The world is not overpopulated. There may be areas which are congested with people. When one speaks of a country as being overpopulated, he is really thinking of deficiency of opportunity. Surely, plenty of air and living room exists on the earth. There are hundreds of millions of acres of fertile land awaiting adequate cultivation.

Second: There is abundant food, power and productive capabilities already known, to satisfy all human requisites.

Third: If the people of earth were consuming goods and services even to the extent of what is regarded as a good American standard of living—and this is a limited one—there would be full-time employment for every worker in every land at adequate wages.

* * *

Fourth: Protected individual liberty, as demonstrated in the United States, has proved the way for the best attainment of individual welfare. The American democracy has stimulated invention, industry, commerce and civic development to an extent which makes previous world progress comparatively small.

Fifth: National isolation is no longer possible in this age of steam, electricity and mechanical marvels. The whole world has become more of a neighborhood than was a single country a century ago.

Sixth: The frontiers of nations are now more economic than geographic. The outposts of trade constitute the real frontiers of a country today.

Seventh: Language is a great barrier to peaceful understanding. People of the same tongue learn the fundamental underlying brotherhood of man—the law of harmony, or, if one prefers, the law of friendship. A war between Anglo-Saxon nations is almost inconceivable today. A common language can be learned, to encourage a similar world-wide understanding of peoples.

Eighth: The people of earth are fellow-travelers on their planet, owning its air, its light, its laws, in common.

Ninth: The welfare of all people is mutually advantageous.

Tenth: War always destroys—depletes mankind, manhood and physical resources.

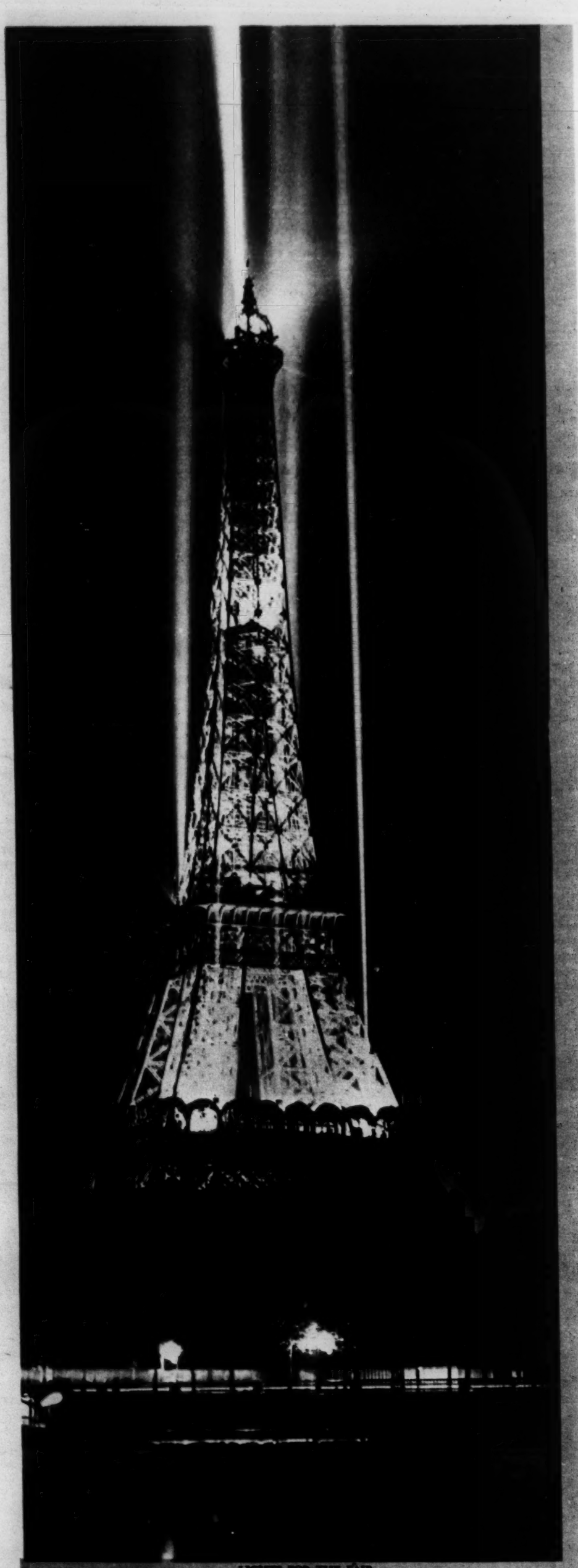
* * *

There are other vital considerations for statesmen who are laboring for world peace and the betterment of their respective nations, but an appreciation of these few and the impression of their facts upon their peoples will bring an irresistible demand for a rational co-operative order, for it will be most discernible that ignorance is the only enemy of a nation, and *ignorance, certainly, is not invulnerable.*

The road to world peace requires that the individuals of earth have an adequate supply of goods and services, and a faith in the continuance of such supply. There is no other road. The construction of contented consumers instead of battleships will bring peace. Handicaps are self-imposed. The riches of intelligence are infinitely greater than those of rocks and soils. There are no peoples who have more than dimly perceived their opportunities.

Peace through intelligent thinking is much more feasible than peace by armament. A satisfied man is not aggressive, and there is surely no reason why all the inhabitants of earth cannot be satisfied. Why should man be excluded from the law of harmony which maintains the universe? He should not be—and will not be when he overcomes his ignorance.

Peace is not abnormal; peace is natural order!



LIGHTS FOR THE FAIR
The Multi-Colored Illuminations for the Eiffel Tower Are Displayed in a Rehearsal

Paris Prepares to S

Arts, Crafts, and the Wonders of Natural Science Wi the Banks of the Seine, Beginning in May, to Rela

By Mallory Br

WHERE THE SILVER SEINE winds its way through the center of France's capital, the International Exposition of 1937 is today swiftly taking shape—a synthesis of the whole modern world of art, industry and natural science in the heart of Paris.

Here, when May sunshine lights the white and pink candles that blossom on dark-green chestnut trees, the waters of the river will mirror multiform marvels of architecture, decoration and illumination which constitute the Paris World's Fair.

Behind this ensemble of form, color, light and sound is a serious purpose, an enduring ideal. This purpose is implicit in the official title of the exposition: "Arts, Crafts, Sciences in Modern Life"—in French, "Arts et Techniques dans la Vie Moderne." The underlying conception—one might say the philosophy of the 1937 Paris Exposition—is that it should constitute a dynamic demonstration, not simply of the world's recent technical and mechanical progress, but what is still more significant, of the nation's progress toward applying this new knowledge wisely to the art of living.

* * *

Many today assert that technical progress has so far surpassed social and moral advance that man has become a slave of the machine. This contention the exposition will contest, endeavoring to show modern life moving toward greater freedom for all, toward mastery over the machine, by displaying not mechanical objects and processes alone, but examples of the best that the world has achieved in the way of relating technical progress rightly to human existence.

Just as the Seine is the essence of the French capital, so it is to be the axis of the exposition. Along its banks, beginning at the Place de la Concorde and extending nearly two miles to the far end of the Isle of Swans, arise most of the pavilions and halls that will house the exhibits of half a hundred nations. Small boats will move swiftly up and down the river, carrying visitors from the Concorde bridge at one extremity of the fair to the Statue of Liberty—smaller reproduction of New York's "Liberty Enlightening the World"—which stands at the farthest tip of the Isle of Swans. By night, the water's surface will become a flowing fugue of symphonic color and light, as, illuminated, it traverses the exposition.

* * *

But if the axis of the exposition is the Seine, its apex is the Eiffel Tower. The slender, lance-like thrust of the lacy steel shaft is to be turned, at night, into a vertical vision of light and color, a sky fountain of gleaming rays and burning beams, of polychrome pyrotechnics of all sorts. There will be frequent nocturnal fêtes of light, centering around the tower and the river.

Opposite the Eiffel Tower, the new Trocadéro forms the monumental entrance to the exposition. It is here that a visit to the fair, and therefore a description of it, should really begin.

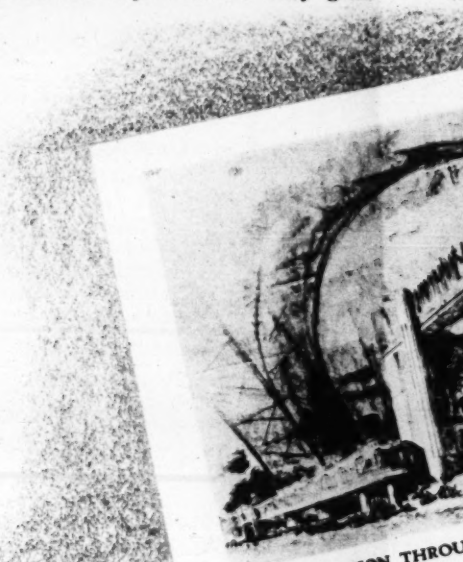
The reconstructed Trocadéro palace seems symbolic of the modern mood of the exposition. The old Trocadéro was a rococo affair of Victorian vintage, built for the world's fair of 1878. The renovated structure is the antithesis of the former palace, of which only the long, curved wings remain, and even these have been transformed and enlarged. The central portion of the old building has been demolished. The huge theater which it housed has been reconstructed underground, leaving an open esplanade some 70 yards in width, flanked by two tall, massive towers and forming a frame for the Eiffel Tower and the heart of the exposition.

This gallery of broad, uncovered loggia opens onto a terrace more than 150 yards wide, which dominates the entire panorama of the Seine valley below. In the center of this terrace a long series of fountains and pools, effectively illuminated at night, runs in rhythmic perspective down toward the river's edge.

* * *

In the spacious gardens of the Trocadéro, on both sides of this terraced fountain, the exposition itself begins. Numerous and varied pavilions nestle under the tall chestnut trees, or tower high above the green lawns and brilliant beds of flowers. These are part of the 50-odd foreign pavilions which not only fill the gardens and overflow onto the quays, but continue on the other side of the Seine and extend eastward along both banks for a considerable distance.

Across the Iéna bridge, which has been widened for the fair to a total breadth of nearly 40 yards, the magnificent pavilion of Great Britain achieves an impression of easy gran-



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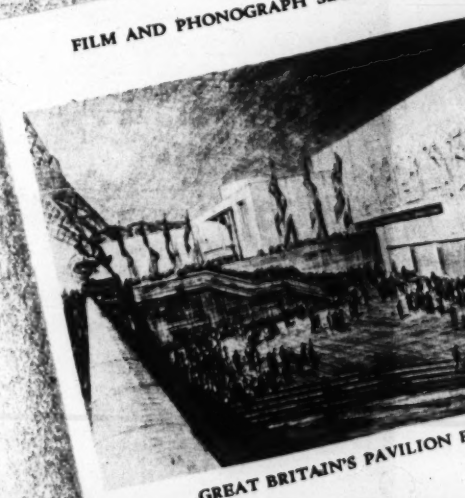
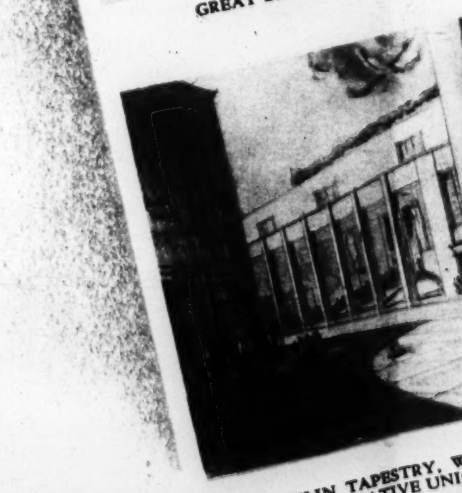


GREAT BRITAIN'S PAVILION



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deur, despite the proximity of one great foot of the Eiffel Tower. Its solid symmetry of steps and columns, of halls and courts, stretches down almost to the Seine itself.

Near by is to be the American exhibit. Plans were late in taking final form, but this is not expected to prevent the United States from being well and adequately represented at the 1937 Paris Exposition, both officially and by private industry and commerce. Several South American republics also have pavilions.

Belgium's pavilion is one of the most extensive. Soviet Russia has an immense structure which will house a complete representation of that vast Eurasian territory. Germany and Italy both present imposing exhibits in suitable styles. Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Finland, Denmark, Egypt, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, and more than a score of other countries, all are to have pavilions, for which plans are not sufficiently precise at the time of writing to permit detailed description, but which will give abundant variety and universality to the International Section of the exposition.

Facing each other under the Eiffel Tower are two of the most remarkable exhibits of the entire exposition, the twin pavilions, "Press" and "Phono-Cine-Photo." Gigantic palaces of glass and steel, they would be dwarfed by the tremendous arch of the tower's base but for their own exactly ordered bulk, each containing 5000 square yards of exposition space and stretching nearly 150 yards in length, with tall pylons echoing the Eiffel Tower's upward surge.

On a "Palace of Cold" is a frosted tower, nearly 150 feet in height, which will remain covered with artificial snow from May to October, inclusive, while the fair is open. At night, synthetic snowstorms will be produced and illumined by a battery of flood lights.

The Palace of Cold itself will be more than 100 yards long, built in two levels, one on the quay at water level and the other in the tree-lined "Cours la Reine," near the Alexander III bridge. Every imaginable use of refrigeration is to be displayed in the palace, in actual operation wherever possible, as well as the latest processes of air-conditioning and their applications.

The Radio Palace, on the opposite bank of the river near the Alma bridge, will offer no disorderly din. Here, as in fact throughout the entire fair, sound is to be controlled and regulated, harmonized according to a single master "sound plan" just as color, light and form are co-ordinated to produce a pleasing effect of unity, order and grandeur.

With the Craft Center—veritable miniature city of commerce and industry—one reaches the heart of the exposition, its real "raison d'être." Covering an area of more than 13 acres along the Quai d'Orsay, this center comprises the group of Applied Arts and Crafts, and includes exhibits of furniture, jewelry, clothing, fashions, fabrics, glass, ceramics, lighting, leather work, interior decoration and architecture.

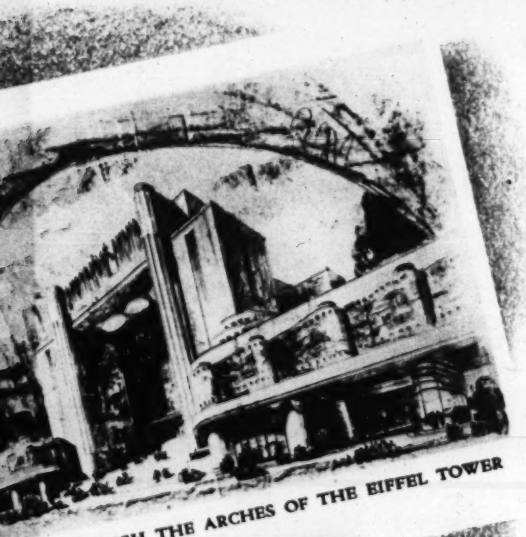
The Regional Center is to present, in their own native settings, the workmen of the several regions.

* * *

At least equally picturesque will be the Colonial Center. The exotic appeal of Moorish Souks or Berber bazaars; the oriental intensity of Indo-Chinese pagodas and the primitive beauty of pointed native huts; the easy charm of the tropical Antilles, and the unending originality of Tunisian Arabs, Nigerian natives and Madagascans—all these elements of French colonial empire will be visible on the Isle of Swans, an appropriate island setting evocative of "overseas France."

A complete list of the features of the Paris World's Fair would include 95 different classes of exhibits falling into 15 general categories. Social questions, women's activities, education, urbanism, touring, discoveries—all occupy important places at the exposition. Painting, sculpture and decorative art enjoy a position of honor in two new museums of modern art, which will remain permanently when the exposition is over. Agriculture has an annex of its own, an extensive rural center, situated at the edge of Paris, near the Porte Maillot. A youth center constitutes a second annex near the Porte d'Italie, where a large permanent park has been specially designed for the fair, including in its limits a model youth hostel.

Thirty-three main avenues lead to the 25 entrances of the exposition, which covers a total area of more than 240 acres. In addition to the boats on the Seine, small electric automobiles will circulate within the fair grounds. A grandiose "midway," situated on the broad Esplanade des Invalides, completes the Paris Exposition of 1937.



TION THROUGH THE ARCHES OF THE EIFFEL TOWER

S PAVILION FROM A PRELIMINARY SKETCH

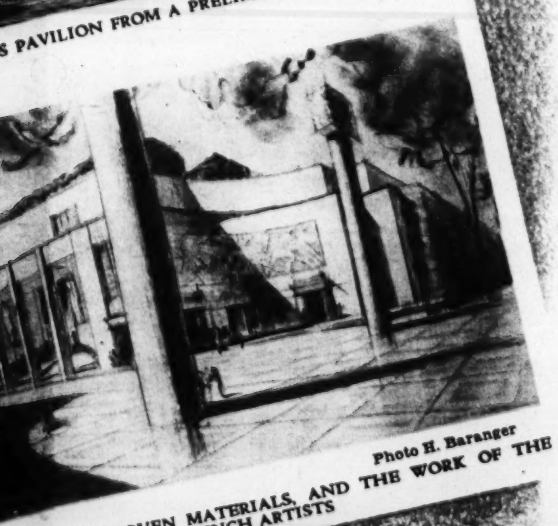


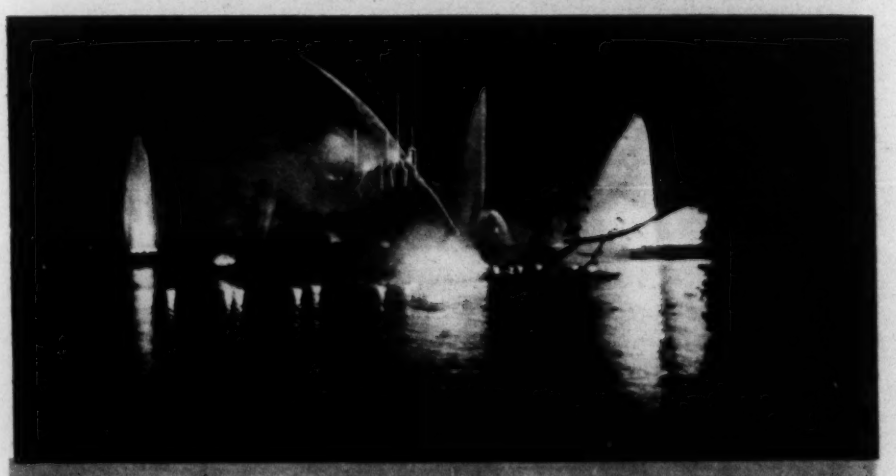
Photo H. Baranger

TAPESTRY, WOVEN MATERIALS, AND THE WORK OF THE ORATIVE UNION OF FRENCH ARTISTS

DENMARK'S PAVILION STRIKES A MODERN NOTE

Photo Chevojon

FOUNTAINS BEFORE THE NEW "PALAIS DU TROCADERO"



COLORED FOUNTAINS ON THE SEINE IN REHEARSAL

Among the New Books

Old Masters

Revaluation: Tradition and Development in English Poetry, by F. R. Leavis. London: Chatto & Windus. 7s. 6d.

SOME AUTHORS have the gift of charm and style. They are fortunate, for their work immediately attracts readers, even though the subject may be uncongenial. Other authors have no literary manners. Their prose is uncouth, obscure and ill-sounding, and no matter what good stuff it may convey, it offends the reader.

Mr. Leavis is unfortunate in being one of this latter class. His general approach is that of a superior schoolmaster. He takes no trouble to make his sentences euphonious, or even intelligible. He is too affirmative, and "lectures" the reader. And generally, he states truisms with an air of discovery, so that many of his "revaluations" are really old valuations.

What, for example, is the reader to make of a guide who says: "Even in the first two books of 'Paradise Lost,' where the myth has vigorous life and one can admire the magnificent invention that Milton's verse is, we feel, after a few hundred lines, our sense of satisfaction growing into something stronger"? And here is another piece of syntax that even Macaulay's schoolboy would blush to write: "How strong with what is behind it the urbane grace is, when achieved, comes out well in the following poem, where, in the stopping-short (as it were) on the strong side of the Caroline courtly manner, the strength asserts itself."

In some places, this carelessness in the construction of his sentences makes Mr. Leavis unconsciously comic. Here is an example: "And it is a very great poet indeed of whom we can say that, writing under George I, he is very much closer to Donne than Dryden is." One feels that the great poet must have been somewhat breathless under that august weight.

In spite of these annoying qualities, however, one finds, if one has the patience to remain in Mr. Leavis's company, that he has a lively analytical mind, and that his sense of the historical development of literary form, and the traditions of emotion, mood and concept, is rich and full-blooded. I should like to quote what he has to say about the changes in literary expression which took place as a result of the Restoration of Charles II, but once more I find that even his most illuminating passages are written so gracelessly, so much in the jargon of the "business letter," as to be painful to the ear: "Regarding the decay of the Caroline courtly tradition. . . ."

In his essay on Wordsworth he is less repellent, and has some valuable things to say. He argues convincingly that Wordsworth was wise rather than organically philosophic, and he traces the results of Wordsworth's practice of the famous dictum that poetry springs from emotion remembered in tranquillity.

RICHARD CHURCH

Philip Guedalla, Author of "The Hundred Years," Which Doubleday Doran Is Publishing This Week. The English Edition (Hodder & Stoughton) Was Reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor Oct. 26, 1936.

Hard-Boiled Scholarship

Forays and Rebuttals, by Bernard DeVoto. Boston: Little, Brown. $3.

WHEN BERNARD DEVOTO appears on the field of literary criticism it is time for the dandies and aesthetes who have had the misfortune to choose American literature for their fastidious evaluations to pick up their theories and run. For Mr. DeVoto, armed with as formidable a factual knowledge of American literary and social history as one is likely to encounter in print today, wields a deadly pen. Nothing delights him more than to match hard fact against elegant theory, though his acknowledged position as a disciple of Pareto shows him in the last analysis as dependent on theory as the rest of us. Nevertheless, his criticism can hardly be accused of resting on pretty simplifications.

"The fantasies of the literary historian," he announces, "are frequently beautiful and nearly always praiseworthy, but they are a form of protective or of wishful thinking, a form of illusion and even of delusion, and they must be constantly denounced as such. The past of America is immensely complex and immensely at war with itself. No unity exists in it. . . . No one can form it into a system, and any formula that explains it is an hallucination. The person who wants to understand it must enter upon a tedious, rigorous and almost endless labor. Without that labor, and without a mind both able and willing to distinguish between the thing that is and the thing that is desired, nothing profitable can be said about our history."

The demand for such a hard-boiled scholarship is both timely and invigorating. Too many people are now engaged in imposing private patterns of meaning on the American past, with a reckless disregard of contradictory aspects of that past. The present volume, composed of essays published over a period of years, attacks some of the theories currently held about the frontier, American education, and various phases of American literature.

His essay on "The Skeptical Biographer" should be required reading for all future biographers, with its ringing demand for a return from the seductive and dangerous "interpretive" biography established by Strachey to that of the great Victorians, Lockhart, Froude, Morley, with their "invincible integrity." As the historian of Mark Twain and his times, Mr. DeVoto fails in important respects to measure up to his own ideal, his book being in one sense a theory to end all theories. Yet "Mark Twain's America" made clear what these essays confirm, that Bernard DeVoto and Van Wyck Brooks are the most important critics of American literature writing today. Each of these critics serves to correct the bias of the other; if New England flowers in the work of one, that of the other makes the deserts of Utah blossom as the rose. Somewhere between the two, perhaps, lies America.

ROBERT PEEL

German Folktale

An Old Heart Goes A-Journeying, by Hans Fallada. New York: Simon and Schuster. $2.50.

TURNING FROM the contemporary social studies and long family histories which have heretofore occupied him, Hans Fallada now writes a whimsical tale of the type which Robert Nathan and Lord Dunsany have popularized. "An Old Heart Goes A-Journeying" is a delightful folktale of rural Germany in the halcyon days of 1912, so appealing and heartwarming a narrative that it would seem as though Mr. Fallada had undergone some beneficent sea change in recent months, to make his outlook on life of a rosier tint than before. What for many writers might have been considered merely a *tour de force* is here a gem in itself, not so much a witness to Mr. Fallada's literary dexterity as it is an added proof of his humanity and acumen.

* * *

"An Old Heart Goes A-Journeying" has the elements of an old legend combined with a modern sprightliness, giving it an irresistible appeal for that select audience which prefers literature of an elusive charm to the ordinary run of so-called realistic novels. It is the story of Professor Kittguss, who leaves his ivory tower to go to the aid of little Rosemarie. As a true godfather should, he discards all the prudent considerations which might deter him from his adventure, and goes a-journeying to the remote village where 16-year-old Rosemarie is supposedly in dire need of protection. After he arrives in Unsadel, there is some doubt as to who is acting as guardian, Professor Kittguss or the precocious Rosemarie, for the professor is utterly bewildered by the turn of events which has thrust him out into the world again, while Rosemarie seems entirely capable of managing her own affairs as well as those of the whole village.

The villagers are a constant source of amazement to Professor Kittguss and to the reader as well. There is Farmer Tamm, who literally weighs himself in the balance when he is determining how much food to give to the poor; little Magistrate Schulz, who so industriously cares for the tempestuous citizenry of Unsadel; the villainous Schlieker, who is trying to rob Rosemarie of her farm; Frau von Wanzka, who would rather go deer-hunting than guard a captive, all these and many more, including Rosemarie and her league of children, play out their parts in front of Professor Kittguss, while he amiably wanders among them, leavening the whole with his irresistible kindliness.

* * *

The whimsical illustrations of Georg Salter add greatly to the book's appeal, line drawings as delicate as the prose they supplement. When Rosemarie goes for that memorable drive with Doctor Kimmknirsch, exploding over the countryside in a 1908 automobile, the accompanying sketch makes the incident doubly real. When the five sisters with their satchels march single file to brave the Schlieker stronghold and rescue the orphan babies, an appropriate illustration vivifies the incident.

"An Old Heart Goes A-Journeying," on the edge of a magical world all its own, is Mr. Fallada's most artistic piece of work to date. The sequel he promises is eagerly awaited.

M. W. S.

Government by Law

Federal Justice, by Homer Cummings and Carl McFarland. New York: Macmillan. $4.

TO THE LAYMAN who may have imagined that what is popularly referred to as government by law is a method which has attained its present proportions and its efficiency by a process of accretion, as well as to legal practitioners who assume that the wisdom of the ages finds its chief and most persuasive exponents in this present generation of men, an awakening is due.

The opportunity comes with the publication of "Federal Justice," by Homer Cummings and Carl McFarland. Mr. Cummings, as is well known, is Attorney General of the United States in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, and the co-author is his special assistant.

The volume, a quite pretentious one and attractively printed, is as it purports to be, a history of the progress of jurisprudence from the earliest days in American political history, of the efforts to adapt the common law engrafted upon the colonies to the needs and exigencies of the new states, and of the divergencies which threatened the adoption of the Constitution.

The need, in the earlier years, as now, was to implement the law. After the Constitutional Convention it was discovered that the Executive as well as the courts were without sufficient power to enforce their own edicts or authority. Out of wholly new material, and without precedent, the machinery was gradually set up and geared to needs as they arose.

How well that work was done the reader can best judge. It is quite apparent that the authors are inclined to the theory that much that was attempted was indifferently done, and that much that should have been undertaken many years ago has just recently been done in part.

It is not at all to be wondered at that Mr. Cummings takes credit for much that has been accomplished in co-ordinating state and federal activities in bringing freebooting criminals to justice. That the right of the wisdom of obliterating state lines in overtaking and punishing offenders who found sanctuary in territory outside the jurisdiction of state courts was once seriously questioned now seems unexplainable.

F. L. P.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Oxford University Press is publishing in the United States Countess Tolstoy's Diary under the title of "The Final Struggle." The English edition (Allen & Unwin) was reviewed in these columns Dec. 30.

McBride has now published in America John Langdon-Davies's timely book, "Behind the Spanish Barricades." The English edition (Secker & Warburg) was reviewed in the Monitor on Dec. 18, 1936.

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Recent Books on the Ballet

The Birth of Ballets-Russes, by Prince Peter Lieven. London: Allen & Unwin. 15s. net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $4.

Prelude to Ballet, by Arnold Haskell. London: Nelson. 3s. 6d. net.

Balletomane's Scrapbook, by Arnold Haskell. London: Black. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

Apology for Dancing, by Rayner Heppenstall. London: Faber. 12s. 6d. net.

PRINCE PETER LIEVEN'S book is a valuable contribution to the literature of the ballet. Not only is he a connoisseur of all the arts, but his experience of the dance goes back to the time when, as a child, he was taken to the historic Wednesday and Saturday performances of the Russian Imperial Ballet.

For the artist, particularly, whether musician or painter, professional or amateur, "The Birth of Ballets-Russes" provides a fascinating and illuminating record. It is a commonplace that art faithfully mirrors its period, and in reading this book one gathered the strange impression that the art movement known as the Russian Ballet had to happen and happened almost in spite of the little group of men who gave it to a dazzled Europe.

* * *

André Benois played a much bigger role in the birth of the Russian Ballet than has been generally recognized. In this book, which deals principally with the period 1885-1911, he is made the most prominent figure and indeed has supplied much of the author's material. We get new perspectives and a clearer understanding of the aesthetic conditions and tendencies through which the Russian Ballet found, so to speak, its parents. Prince Peter Lieven writes admirably and is adept in pen-portraiture.

Mr. Haskell's "Prelude to Ballet" will be found very useful by those in the "rabbit" stage of appreciation and his excellent picture-book is sure to delight balletomanes of all ages. They will find all their favorites of the de Basil company.

* * *

Rayner Heppenstall was, he informs us, first "goaded" into ballet criticism by seeing a performance of Massine's "Union Pacific." Speaking from the depth of some two years' experience of his craft he is not impressed by his fellow critics. "Ballet criticism," he believes, "for one thing, always has been, except with Noverre and Fokine, a more contemptible craft than literary criticism or even than music and plastic criticism, and, intellectually, a gathering of the pundits of ballet is not clearly distinguishable from say, the deliberations of a poultry-fanciers' association."

Mr. Heppenstall, his tactful publishers tell us on the jacket cover, "is an iconoclast, and will irritate (beneficially, we believe) many admirers of ballet." Many readers will, no doubt, experience this beneficent irritation but it is always fun to see an iconoclast laying about him.

Throughout this odd, rampageous book the reader will find much to justify the author's self-accusation of verbal intemperance. Indeed it is often difficult to fish out his meaning from the frothy spate of words.

How many dancers, one wonders, will agree that Massine's ultimate place in tradition—unless "there is a great reversal"—will be "that of a short-lived heresy and a heresy prosecuted without much conviction: a sort of rebellious-schoolboy heresy, very attractive and not very powerful"?

English readers will be glad to see the author's tribute to English ballet but some of them will regret a certain extravagance. Still more regret will be felt for his unfairness to Frederick Ashton, one of the most talented of young British choregraphers.

There is a long, abusive chapter on Isadora Duncan, the first sentence of which is, "I never saw Isadora Duncan dance."

Over 30 pages are spent in saying that which Nijinsky conveyed in two words—"mushroom dancing."

"Apology for Dancing," in fact, might have been written to create a demand for apologies from every direction.

The Book Window

The Kachinas Are Coming, by Gene Meany Hodge (Los Angeles: Steller Millar, Limited edition, $10). Pueblo Indian folk tales, with 18 color plates of Kachina dolls from drawings by the author.

Your Wings, by Assen Jordanoff (Funk & Wagnalls, $2.50). Tabloid instruction in flying, with illustrations.

Bernard Shaw, Frank Harris and Oscar Wilde, by Robert Harborough Sherard (Greystone Press, $3.50). Another chapter in the controversy.

Nicholas II, Prisoner of the Purple, by Mohammed Essad-Bey (Funk & Wagnalls, $3). A sympathetic biography.

An Actor Named Molière, by Dussane (Scribner, $2.50). A biographical novel by an actress of the Comédie-Française.

Far From the Madding Crowd, by Thomas Hardy (Oxford, $1). Edited with an introduction and notes by Carl J. Weber, Roberts professor of English literature at Colby College.

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Montaigne's Essays: Last Installment

The Essays of Michel de Montaigne, Volume III, translated and edited by Jacob Zeitlin. New York: Knopf. $5.

IN THIS THIRD AND LAST book of essays Montaigne examines man's relation to government, society, marriage, books, travel, conversation and a wealth of other human interests and activities. Apropos of man's relation to the state he writes, "There are some things that are not allowable even against an enemy," and in that fine sentence Montaigne affirms his constant insistence on the responsibility of the individual to himself which some modern governments are doing much to blunt. To Montaigne life was a gift which it was man's duty to cherish, enjoy and use wisely. "There is nothing so beautiful and so just as to play the man wisely and fittingly, nor is there any science so arduous as to know how to live this life well and naturally," sums up his philosophy of life. He was an artist who made of his life a work of art.

* * *

How well he knew himself. And how ardently he labored that mankind might see him as he was, that it might know itself in knowing him. In the wonderful close of this book he sketches in the final details of his portrait, and nothing is too small to be caught in the net he weaves for the capture of himself. He tells us he likes a hard bed, bread that has no salt in it, melons and high meat; that he began by liking radishes, later lost his taste for them, but now likes them once again. He speaks of his dislike of smoke. He tells us that it is his habit to have his hair cut after dinner, that he wears silk hose, both summer and winter, that, following the example of his beloved Socrates who took dancing lessons in his later life, he likes to dance. Surely nowhere in literature is there a better example of how revealing the small detail can be.

* * *

Lovers of literature and words for their own sake will always cherish Florio's "Montaigne," written in the great Elizabethan period of translation which gave us North's "Plutarch" and the English Bible. But they cherish it as much for John Florio as for Michel de Montaigne: it has often been said that there is more of the translator than Montaigne in Florio's version. That cannot be said of Professor Zeitlin's translation. He is without verbal affectation; he writes squarely in the middle of the English vocabulary, wisely avoiding both archaisms and transient modern turns of phrase; he modestly suppresses himself that his author may stand in the foreground. His plain simplicity would have been much more to Montaigne's taste than Florio's floridities. Possessed of the rhythms of his author, he writes a style which truly reflects the time and temper of the great Frenchman, and brings him to life in a new language.

* * *

The notes admirably sketch in the background, tell or remind the reader of the social and historical conditions of the time in which Montaigne lived and wrote, put the rich resources of the specialist at the service of the general reader. They also identify all of Montaigne's numerous quotations from the Classics, that great point of reference for the men of the Renaissance. Introductions to each chapter compass the reader through the ever-winding course of Montaigne's thought. Beautifully printed, this volume concludes a notable translation of one of the masterpieces of the world's literature. H. R.

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..How the Navy Trains Fliers

(Continued from Page 6)

vanced acrobatics, long power dives and other high-speed maneuvers.

All this takes a year and gives the cadet 300 hours of flying. From 60 to 70 per cent of each class "pass their checks" and finish the course. The day after they finish, cadets report to the office of the commandant. There, in the presence of the executive officer, the superintendent of training and the cadet battalion commander, the commandant hands each cadet an official certificate, his "designation" as a naval aviator. This entitles him to pin on the left breast of his uniform the gold wings which proclaim him a fully qualified pilot.

During his year of training, flying, quite naturally, looms largest in the cadet's life. He sees other cadets fail on checks and drop out. He probably fails on checks himself, and perhaps has to have extra instruction. Success on his rechecks has been, to him, a triumph. He is therefore quite human if flying seems more important to him, while military discipline seems a necessary accompaniment to it. The strict rules of the barracks, "falling in" on the bell, drills and inspection, 6 o'clock reveille in the morning, 10 o'clock taps at night, demerits for any infraction of the regulations, all these interfere with the exuberance that he might otherwise feel.

* * *

But his instructors have had long experience in the fleet. They know that, when he reports to an aircraft carrier, it will be taken for granted that he knows how to fly. If he didn't, he wouldn't be there. The Immelmann turns and aileron rolls that now seem to him such remarkable achievements will be mere routine out there. His value to his squadron commander will depend entirely on his sense of discipline.

Therefore, they start building up discipline from the first day he arrives. They understand that military drill is not a mere tradition which nobody has happened to think of stopping. It is true that he will never do squads right in the air. But it is equally true that, unless he can do it precisely on the ground, he cannot execute properly the more complicated maneuvers of the air.

*

For the new pilot, military precision learned on the ground is the best guarantee of success in the air. It may not be vital whether he makes up his bunk in the morning in the manner prescribed by battalion regulations. But if he fails on that he may fail to inspect his plane properly before a flight. No harm is done if he neglects to note his name on a watch list on the bulletin board. But if he neglects to read the instructions for a navigation flight, he may get himself lost out in the Gulf. Alertness and precision are his guarantees of safety, and the demands of military discipline develop these qualities.

This understanding begins to come to most cadets during their course of training. They learn to see discipline as a purely impersonal matter. They learn to see beyond the officer they salute to the significance of the uniform he wears. The crisp tone of a command no longer produces a mental bristling. They come gradually to think of discipline less and less as restrictive, more and more as protective.

For this is the true significance of naval discipline. The United States Navy is a fitting organization to represent a great democracy. Its commissioned ranks are open to any citizen of the United States who can qualify for the duties they entail in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. There is no personal superiority or subordination. Authority goes only with demonstrated capacity.

* * *

Thus the cadet develops respect for authority. He sees that his instructors are authorized to give him orders only because they know more than he does. He perceives that he has only to learn what they know in order to attain, some time in the future, the same authority. And he perceives that this authority is vital if operations are to be carried on efficiently.

This perception of discipline is greatly assisted by his eligibility for membership in the officers' club. After the close of working hours, in the club, his privileges as a member are exactly the same as those of the commandant or the superintendent or the battalion commander. He attends the club dances on Friday and Saturday nights. He may sit down at a table with one of his instructors. He has the privileges of the officers' swimming beach, tennis courts, riding club, sailboats. If he is an adept at golf, he is sure to be invited to the country club golf links. Socially, he is the equal of any officer on the station.

With a little experience, the cadet learns to distinguish his status. On duty, he takes orders from his superior officers. So does every other officer right up to the commandant, who gets his orders from the Navy Department. Off duty, if he wants to step out of battalion discipline for a time, he need only step into the officers' club.

* * *

With this new sense of discipline, he is ready for the exacting duties of a fleet aircraft squadron. His orders come with his designation and, after 20 days' leave to wear his new wings in his home town, he reports to his squadron. Here he may find himself flying from the crowded deck of an aircraft carrier, from the catapults of a battleship or cruiser, or perhaps taking off big patrol seaplanes from the waters of a fleet air base. After a period of familiarization training, he takes his place as a regular squadron pilot. And, incidentally, as a qualified pilot, his pay is increased from $75 per month to $125, with quarters and subsistence furnished in addition.

Now comes the real test of what he has learned at Pensacola. He has his own plane, and is fully responsible for its maintenance. The condition of its radio equipment is actually a matter of the first importance to him. He flies regularly beyond visual distance from his ship, and depends on the accuracy of his navigation over the ocean to return to it. And, when he returns, he must make a precision landing on the deck of a fast-moving carrier, or in the open sea alongside a battleship or cruiser. Now, perhaps for the first time, he fully appreciates the need of rigorous training at Pensacola.

But the sense of strangeness commences presently to wear off. He finds there is no mystery about fleet aviation. Things that looked difficult, that he perhaps approached with an inner trepidation, begin to turn into routine. His training proves adequate to take him successfully through all squadron operations. He gains confidence in his ability to fly at sea. And in the course of time, almost before he knows it, he will become a veteran pilot.

* * *

For three years he will fly in the fleet. Then he will be given a commission as an ensign in the naval reserve, dated back to the day he first reported to Pensacola, and a bonus of $1500 in cash. With these he returns to the civilian life he led four years before. But now he is thoroughly trained in one of our new and growing professions. And he can fly at his naval reserve aviation base whenever he can report there. For the navy will encourage him in every way to maintain his proficiency as a pilot.

He may choose to continue in aviation as a profession. Navy-trained men stand high on the preference lists of most companies when new pilots are to be engaged. But, even though he enters some entirely different field, he takes with him valuable experience. Habits of precise thinking, built up by the rigorous requirements of navy discipline, will serve him well in any calling. Having learned how to obey orders, he will know better how to give orders. And, having reached the dignity of a commission in the service of the United States, he will have a greater appreciation of his privileges and responsibilities as a citizen of the United States.

[Note—The opinions or assertions contained in the preceding article are the private ones of the writer and are not to be construed as official or reflecting the views of the Navy Department or the naval service at large.]

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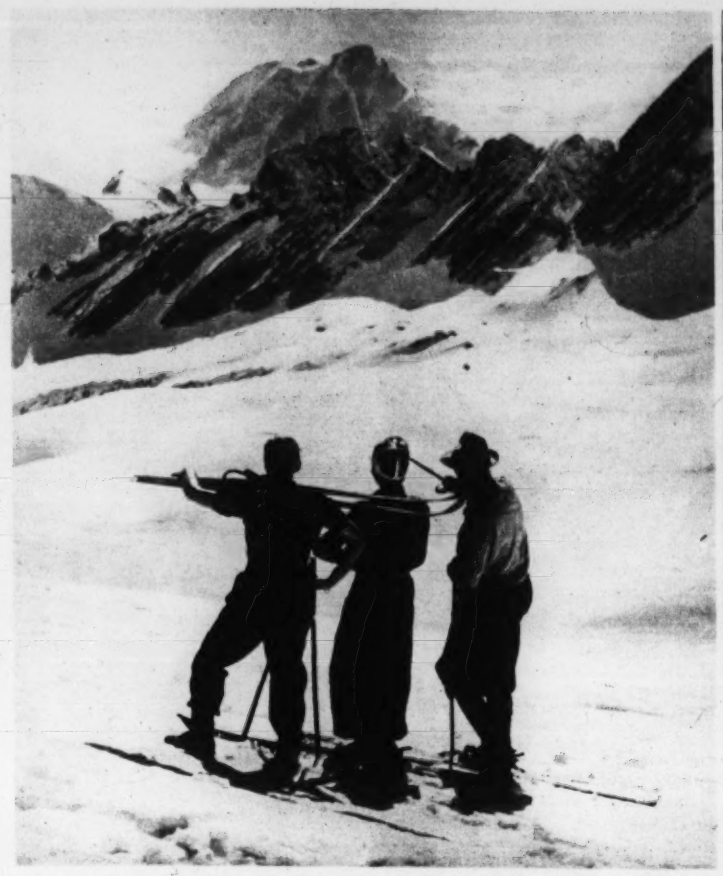


Dr. P. Wolff, Frankfort-on-Main

SKIERS ON THE ZUGSPITZE

Winter Sports in Bavaria

Two centuries of development in transport in Bavaria can be seen today in a big mural painting which adorns the exterior of the Zugspitz railway offices in Garmisch. The lower section shows navigation on a raft on the River Isar 200 years ago, the middle depicts the stagecoach of the nineteenth century, while the upper section gives a glimpse of one of the most up-to-date mountain railways in Europe.

The winter season is now in full swing in Garmisch, the famous Bavarian Alpine center chosen as the site of the Olympic Winter Games in February, 1936. One of the most popular attractions of the district is a trip to the Zugspitze, the highest peak in Germany. The spacious plateau just below the summit is the paradise of the Bavarian skier. Here, at a height of nearly 10,000 feet above sea level, there is a wealth of snow the year round, and skiing is enjoyed in the middle of July, with a temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the valley below!

The mountain is not easy to ascend, and in mid-winter only a skilled mountaineer can climb it, yet the Bavarian Zugspitz Railway has made the Zugspitze into a winter resort of ever-increasing popularity. The railway brings the summit of the Zugspitze within two hours of Garmisch, and the line, which moves on a ratchet, gives the passengers a wonderful panorama of Alpine scenery.

The Bavarian Zugspitz Railway has now carried over 300,000 people from Garmisch to the peak and down again since it was first opened in 1930. The work of construction was carried out in two years and included the boring of a tunnel 2¾ miles long through the belemnite limestone which forms the heart of the mountain.

Starting from Garmisch, the line runs for some distance along the rich meadow land of the Loisach valley, until it reaches the Eibsee, the deep, placid lake immediately below the sheer northern wall of the mountain, and then rises in a long serpentine through the dense pine forests which clothe the lower slopes, affording, as it turns this way or that, an ever-varying view of the valley below.

Soon the view looking downward is forgotten in the prospect which is presented by the great rocky mass ahead, with its vast fields of snow, its majestic crags and its awe-inspiring fissures. Then the train enters the long tunnel, to emerge after half an hour into the daylight at the Schneefernerhaus station (8694 feet above sea level), where there is now a modern hotel.

The Schneefernerhaus station is the terminus of the cog railway, but those passengers who desire to reach the peak of the Zugspitze (9727 feet) may do so by changing into the car of a cable railway, which accomplishes this final section of the ascent in a few minutes.

The view obtainable either from the Schneefernerhaus or from the actual summit on a reasonably clear day is one of overpowering splendor, with mighty snow-clad crags in the foreground, down below the valley with its somber wood and glittering rivers and lakes, and in the far distance the jagged, sunlit chains of the Swiss and Austrian Alps.

Miners Go Farming

By the side of the steep hills of South Wales, near by the stacks and coal pits of a mining town, a new 650-acre farm has arisen. The farmers are former miners from the Welsh coalfields.

At Boverton, 50 of these men are being trained in the mass production of market garden produce by the Welsh Land Settlement Society, Limited, cultivating 300 of the 650 acres. The remainder is to be put under cultivation as soon as possible.

When the last acres begin producing, and the numbers of exminer land workers have increased sufficiently to allow intensive production on the land, a co-operative society will be registered. All those whose preliminary training has uncovered latent farming talent will be made members and undertake the work on a profit-sharing basis, receiving shares in proportion to wages.

At present, only training work is being undertaken, but the beans, sprouts, cauliflowers, cabbages, onions, carrots and the rest of the market-garden produce has already found a good market.

Hudson's "Three Rivers"

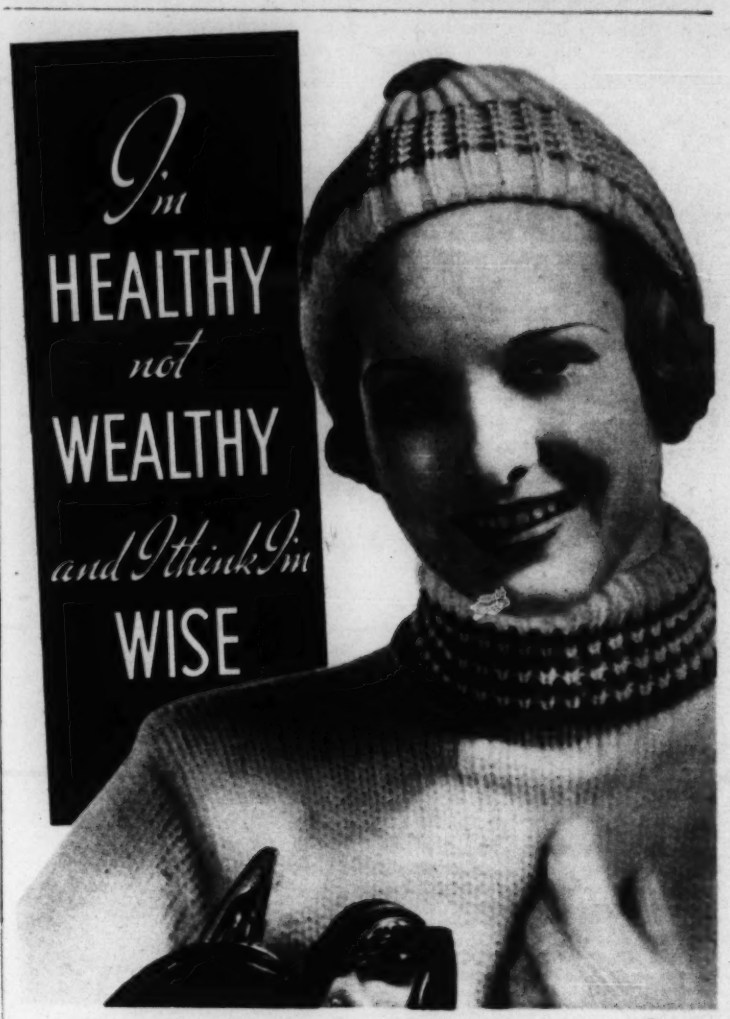
The log of the Half Moon, kept by Alfred Juet, the mate, in describing Hendrik Hudson's discovery of what is now the coast of New Jersey, states, under date of Sept. 8, 1609, that the explorers came to "three rivers." Historians have been guessing ever since just which waterways Juet referred to.

* * *

Writers of the American Guide seem to have solved the problem through finding two editions of a map of New Jersey in the library of Rutgers University. The Guide workers are looking up the historic backgrounds of all communities in preparing the forthcoming six-volume travel handbook of the Works Progress Administration. The maps were published by William Fadden in London in December, 1777, and in December, 1778, from a survey made by Bernard Ratzer, while he was a lieutenant in the King's army.

* * *

The earlier maps show Sandy Hook as a peninsula, the second maps show it as an island. The publisher placed a legend in the water separating the Hook from the mainland, which explains that "the sea broke through in September, 1778." The sea, doubtlessly, was also flowing through the channel in 1609, when Hudson arrived. This branch of the sea was probably mistaken for a river by the explorers. The other two rivers in the vicinity were the Shrewsbury and the Navesink. They are the only three waterways which might be considered rivers, visible from any point in the vicinity of New York Harbor.



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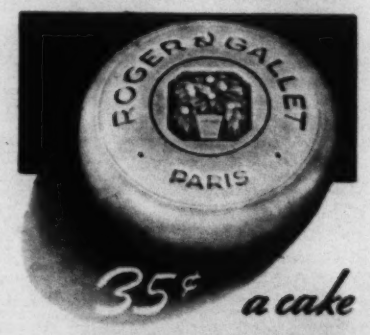

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Worcester Salt Toothpaste

. . Cinema Magicians

(Continued from Page 4)

Clive. The last two were well acquainted with New England atmosphere and history after prolonged work with repertory companies in Boston.

To head a large group of children, Bonita Granville, Virginia Weidler and Bennie Bartlett were chosen.

In the Santa Cruz settings most of the action took place. Here, around the village green, the meeting house, smithy, stocks, wells and rows of houses sprang up, where tall, dry cornstalks stood before.

Citizens of Santa Cruz rolled up green sods from lawns and golf courses to make a village green. Each morning it was sprinkled with 5000 gallons of water hauled a mile in tank trucks.

Stone walls appeared. A blacksmith's forge, with tools of antique design, went up, in company with an inn at the head of the street. Other houses followed quickly, with their foundation stones and chimneys ready-made from castings taken in New England, and their wooden walls and doors aged in appearance by various sprays and rubbings.

At the top of the village street, where a signpost indicated "Salem Town 7 Miles," the road actually led to a long line of tents. As a matter of fact, the Salem Town to which the sign pointed lay about 300 miles away on the Paramount Ranch.

As soon as the exterior sets were completed, "stills" taken from doors and windows in the buildings of the village and town were enlarged onto canvas backdrops for use outside the interior sets in the studios. When Mr. Lloyd and his cohorts arrived at Santa Cruz they stepped into a village as nearly as possible like the New England of two centuries ago.

* * *

Up and down the green and the street moved the director's chair, with the big, soundproofed camera close by, and the apple-sized microphone hanging from the end of its telescoping beam. Cables from both camera and "mike" ran to the recording and synchronizing mechanism in the sound truck hidden behind the buildings.

As each fragment of the story was rehearsed and filmed, all of the street within the narrow range of the camera suddenly came to life. Bonneted housewives stepped in and out of their doors, children played, carts creaked up and down the roads, and water was drawn from wells.

Courtesy Paramount Pictures

ON LOCATION FOR "MAID OF SALEM"

Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray Dance an Old-Time Gavotte in This Historical Romance. Frank Lloyd, the Director, Is Shown at the Right Against a Background of the Parson's New House

Square reflector boards, covered with silver foil on one side and gold on the other—for "cold" or "hot" light—were clustered close about the small enchanted sphere of focused action, throwing more sunshine just where it was needed to relieve or deepen shadows. Some of them were even perched at times on roof tops or in the meeting-house tower, where a bell occasionally clanged melodiously over the unaccustomed hillside.

* * *

Sun arc lights, too, fed by fat cables snaking their way to the great generator truck out of sight and hearing, under the skilled hands of the chief electrician, threw their concentrated glare on the leading players.

"Mr. Lloyd is a prince to work with," an assistant remarked. "Before starting shooting, he takes time to get the whole thing clearly described. After that, if anything doesn't go as it should, only a minute is needed to make the correction. When a director knows what he wants, there is no trouble or fuss in getting it. I guess that is the reason he's got where he has in the business. He has won the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences award three times, you know."

* * *

One of the most interesting scenes taken at Santa Cruz showed the erection of the minister's new house. It was a sort of community festival, combining an outdoor feast with the work of house building. The framework of each wall was constructed out of hand-hewn timbers as it lay flat on the ground. When finished, it was heaved up into place.

The sounds of mallets and hammers and the rhythmical strokes on the anvil—supplied by a blacksmith—were recorded first on a separate sound track to be "mixed" later with the laughter of playing children, the barking of dogs and the crackle of blazing logs, as a background for the dialogue of the principals.

Pewter and brass plates and mugs, with wooden platters, were piled on long tables, on which pumpkins, loaves of bread and heaps of choice viands reposed in appetizing freshness.

And so the shooting of "The Maid of Salem" went on, to be followed by weeks of editing, cutting, music scoring and sound mixing—with miles of film whirring through projectors, printers, and the final developing and drying machines, which turn out about a mile of finished positive film each hour, ready for shipping to theaters.

The Coal-Burner Passes

One of the chief preoccupations of dockside loiterers—the coaling of vessels—seems likely soon to become an "Old Salt's Memory."

The Orsova, Britain to Australia passenger liner, last of the coal-burners of the Orient Line, sailed out of Tilbury Docks recently for the last time. Her removal from the Register signified the passing of dockside "coaling" on the ships of that line. In contrast to the noisy, grimy, cheery bustle of dockside coaling is the silence and efficiency of the modern method of fueling. An oil tanker slips alongside a steamer, pushes a hose through an open port, and in a few hours pumps her tanks full with 1000, 1500 or more tons.

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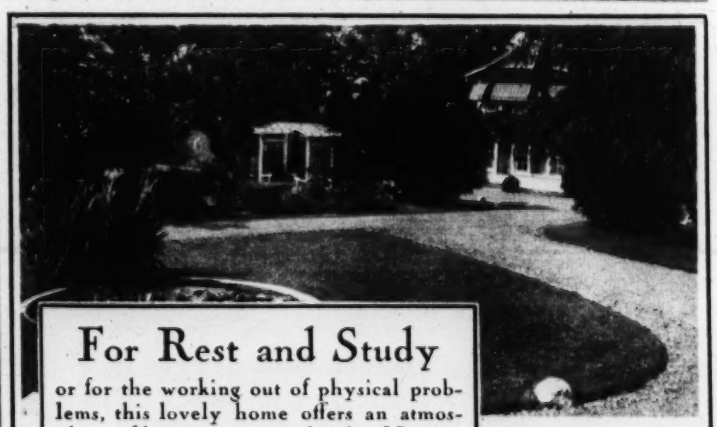

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Women as Rent Collectors . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have read with great interest the article on "Women as Property Managers," contributed by Capt. B. S. Townroe to your issue of Nov. 11, and value highly the interest in and appreciation of the Octavia Hill system of housing management expressed by the author. I should, however, be glad if you would permit me to comment on two points in Captain Townroe's article which might lead to possible misunderstanding among readers.

He cites as an objection to the employment of women rent collectors the necessity of providing them with escorts in rough districts to protect them against assault. This is entirely inaccurate. Women managers constantly collect rents in rough districts without any escort. Indeed, Miss Jeffery, to whose excellent work reference is made in the earlier part of Captain Townroe's article, informs me that during 20 years' work in housing management she has known of no case of assault on a woman while collecting rents.

The author refers later in the article to the working-class origin of Dutch women managers. I should be interested to know whether Holland has recently instituted a dual system of housing management, with highly skilled and educated women in the higher ranks and less highly qualified women in the lower ranks of the profession. My own information is that educated women are still employed, but this is a question on which I should welcome enlightenment from Captain Townroe.

M. S. MILLER,
Secretary, The Society of Women Housing Estate Managers.
London, England.

* * *

"Elephants Never Forget" . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

If our elephant's memory ("Elephants Never Forget," December 23 Magazine Section) is developed to the point where he will readily remember "Vibgyor" he could be expected to memorize prodigiously.

"Vibgyor!" What a mouthful! Why did Crypticus spell the little fellow's name backward? It is so much easier spelled the right way around. It is, of course, Roy G. Biv. I was introduced to him years ago and have never forgotten him, and I'm no elephant for memorizing. Enjoyably yours,

ARTHUR WARD
Hemet, California.

* * *

Or Do They? . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The article, "Elephants Never Forget" in the December 23 Weekly Magazine Section, reminded me of the experience of a Mr. Le Pelley with his tailor. "I shan't forget your name, lapels, you know," said the tailor. When Mr. Le Pelley called for his suit he was greeted with, "Good morning, Mr. Revers." E. CULLIS
Boston, Mass.

Today's Contributors . .

CONTEMPORARY discussion of world territorial problems involves considerable use of the terms "have" and "have not" nations, particularly in reference to colonial possessions. The phrase, if not actually originated, was given currency by SIR NORMAN ANGELL, who writes the leading article in this week's issue of the Magazine Section. He gave it special fame through his book, published last year, entitled "This Have and Have-not Business."

Sir Norman Angell has long been known as an author and lecturer on topics related to international affairs, and he has been a foremost thinker along these lines. One of his early books, "The Great Illusion," first published in 1910, exposed the munitions business and foresaw the great war. That book has been reprinted in a dozen languages. Sir Norman was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1933. He is a member of the Council of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London; was editor of the British publication, Foreign Affairs, for several years, and has been a member of Parliament. In his youth, he spent some time in the United States, as a rancher, a prospector and a newspaper man. He has written a number of distinguished books on political, economic and social topics.

Another international note is struck by MALLORY BROWNE, the Monitor's Paris correspondent, in his preview of the coming Paris exposition, at which many nations will be represented. A discussion as to how peace may be maintained in the world is contributed by VEE ARR, a pseudonym used by an American writer who has appeared in these pages before.

Mexico probably will become familiar ground for many residents of the United States, now that the road from the Rio Grande to the capital of that republic has been opened. WILLIAM HARRISON FURLONG, who describes its charms, is United States representative of the National Highway Direction for the Republic of Mexico and Director General of the Inter-American Highway Association. His headquarters are in San Antonio, Texas, but he makes frequent motor trips to Mexico City.

LIEUT. COM. BARRETT STUDLEY, of the United States Navy, is stationed at the U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida. In describing the opportunities and training of young Americans in naval aviation today, he writes of what he knows, for he is Battalion Commander of Cadets at the Pensacola station, and the author of three books on aviation.

DONALD MESSENGER is a member of the Monitor news staff. He was one of a group of New England newspaper writers who went to Hollywood as guests of the Paramount studios to watch the filming of "Maid of Salem," concerning which he writes.

WYONA DASHWOOD is a political writer connected with the Monitor's New York news bureau.

Spring in Syracuse

Sicily in March is an island of freesias. One can buy enormous bunches in the streets for a shilling. In the public gardens of Syracuse they grow beside clumps of arum lilies at the foot of the palm trees.

When you have enjoyed the gardens, go through a little tunnel to the Fountain of Arethusa. It is not in the strict sense a fountain, but a pool filled with huge heads of papyrus and fed by the ancient Spring of Arethusa. Hanging on the wall behind the pool there is a little colony of dovecotes, and around the edge grow angels' trumpets, arums and small broad-leaved plantains.

. . Governor Earle's Shadow

(Continued from Page 5)

machine age was due for a "showdown."

Subsequently his own business—the Flamingo Sugar Mill in Philadelphia—became a money-maker, but when he took the post of American Minister to Austria in 1932, he left it under employee management. There were more losses than profits for him out of that, but the experiment was so well worth it he wonders today why the coal operators "can't take it the same way."

* * *

The Keystone State is the apotheosis of the spoils system, and the Pennsylvania Governor is tsar over some 65,000 placements—an appointive reach that contributed much of old to the "corrupt and contented" terminology applied to governance there.

"It makes it important that the man in this job have independent means," the Governor remarked; "then they can't take him up on the mountain and show him a beautiful vista. Why, the salary is only $18,000 a year, yet the Governor must entertain at the Mansion at a rate which makes the food bill alone $1200 a month.

"That is why I am in an enviable position. I am not as wealthy as they say, but my private income is sufficient for my family, and I owe my election to no special interests. Therefore, I have no reason to be untrue to my trust to act for the best interests of the people, and the right way to act can always be found, I believe, when that is the yardstick."

* * *

Herein is seen affirmation of the fighting phrase, "We have just begun to fight," with which President Roosevelt closed his 1936 campaign in Madison Square Garden and which many hold swung the vote tide that swept all states save two into the Democratic bag.

Indications today are that the electorate expects fulfillment of that pledge, and there can be no other interpretation of Governor Earle's understanding of his Pennsylvania stewardship.

* * *

Standing squarely on that platform, gifted with youth—he is just 46—vigor and insight, with a pre-eminent commonwealth in which to test his powers; and with "Boss" Guffey, the tireless, consummate politician who learned his politics in losing battles with the Matt Quay-Boies Penrose machine and is king-pin in this third of the New Deal Congresses, as his Warwick, there appears ahead of the Keystone State Governor a road which may lead to Washington.

Governor Earle began his administration by saying, "The day of rule by railroads, rule by manufacturers and rule by oil companies is at an end in this commonwealth," and while he has a quiet way of serving notice, it is none the less definitive. His words for it today are:

"I always finish a thing; I never walk away."

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To revive the Vanderbilt Cup Race, 20 years dormant, the most twisting, hazardous auto race course conceived by man was recently built at Westbury, New York. On this, the Italian racing star, Tazio Nuvolari, beat out 44 rivals to win the 300 mile Classic held there October 12. Forty-three of the 45 entrants in this race, including the winner, used Pyroil!

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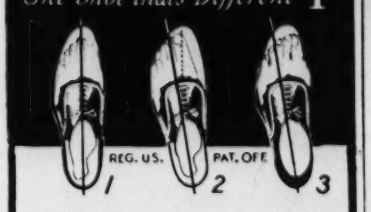

Men, look at this chart—then look down at your own feet. Are they as in figure 3, the result of faulty alignment? (See figure 2.) Then you need Foot-Joy shoes, which give a proper foundation, a correct alignment from heel to toe, as in figure 1. Send for complete story and name of nearest dealer.

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For a dessert that you'll be proud of — one that tastes just as good as it looks — use Burnett's whenever the recipe calls for vanilla. Burnett's Pure Vanilla, known as the standard of flavoring quality for ninety years, has never spoiled a recipe! That's because it's a *pure* extract, and the flavor is mild, mellow and delicious, with no harsh adulterants or chemicals that might spoil other good ingredients that you use.

If you've never used Burnett's (though we can hardly believe *that!*) ask your grocer for it today. Ask him for the *other* Burnett favorite, too — Liquid-Mix, the preparation in the handy little can that makes wonderful ice cream in your refrigerator (eight flavors — three sherbets) — and goes beautifully in frostings, cup cakes, beverages and puddings, too.

A *Recipe* AS YOU LIKE IT!

For these tarts, and more than 150 other dessert recipes that include delicious favorites, old and new, send 15c today to Joseph Burnett Company, 437 D Street, Boston, Mass. Called "Rounding Out the Meal," this recipe book with its pretty, long-wearing cover and lovely full-color photographs is a book you'll be proud to own.

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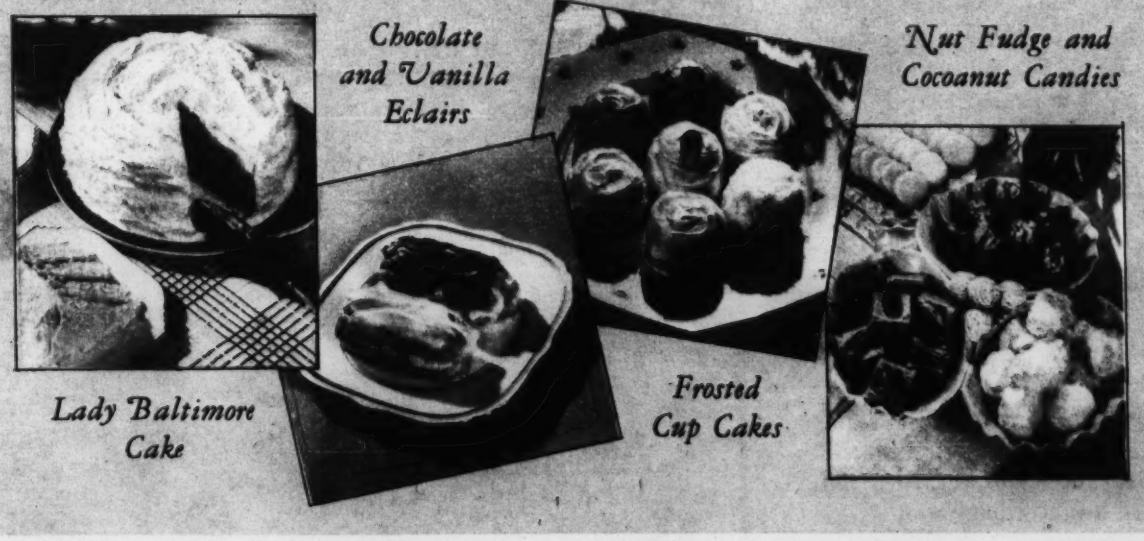

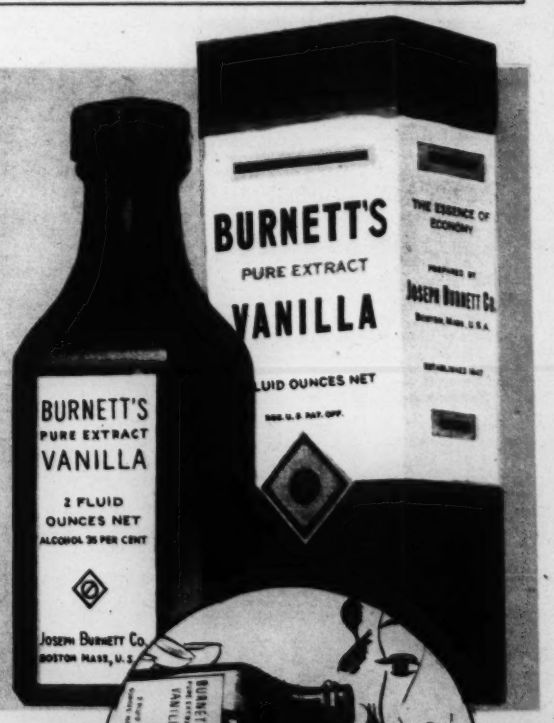

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